Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

December 29, 1958

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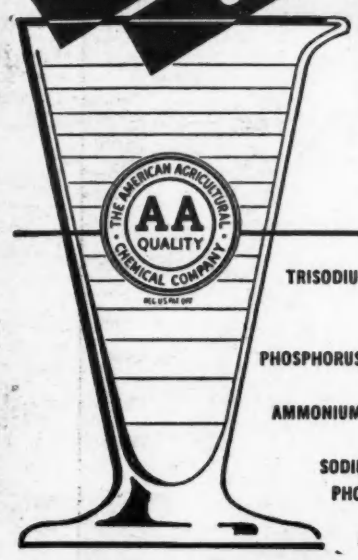

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CHEMICALS

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 174 No. 27 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. December 29, 1958

TENN. EASTMAN EXECUTIVE V. P.: Harry D. McNeeley, who on January 1 will move up from vice-president to executive vice-president of Tennessee Eastman Company, Kingsport, Tenn., division of Eastman Kodak Company.

Chemical Sky Looks Cloudless As BDSA Sees Fair Weather For the Year That's Just Ahead

"There seem to be no major factors which would be unfavorable to the chemical industry's continued growth in 1959!" That is a statement that makes up in caliber what it lacks in enthusiasm, for it is the matter-of-fact appraisal of the future by no less an authority than the Business and Defense Services Administration. Getting down to the hard facts of dollar volume, BDSA foresees the chemical and allied industries selling about $24.4 billion worth of products in 1959, or some 5 percent over the current year's $23.2 billion.

The larger anticipated sales are expected to put a boost into profits above the first half of 1958. Output is expected to show sufficient gains to bring supply and demand into closer accord, with minimal price rises.

BDSA Cites Favorable Factors

In an industry whose turnover accounts for 8 percent of all manufacturers' sales, and whose $19.9 billion assets place it fifth among the nation's manufacturing groups, BDSA's chemical and rubber division has come up with a number of factors that point to a favorable year. Here are some of them:

- General improvements in the economy and the expected increase of 5 percent in the Gross National Product resulting from the general business upturn.
- Increased government expenditures for the defense program, especially in those specialized fields relating to increased development of exotic fuels for missiles.
- Continued introduction of new chemical products into many fields and increasing demand for these and older products.
- Increased automobile production and increased new construction.
- Increased highway construction.
- Increased exports resulting from expected improvement in the currency situation in some areas and greatly increased interest in foreign markets.

Taking note of some of the more important areas of the industry, BDSA sizes up the future this way:

SULFUR—Increased demands during 1959 are expected to halt the recent decline of Frasch sulfur output. However, the industry will continue to face stiff competition from Mexican Frasch and French and Canadian sour gas sulfur.

OXYGEN—Demand in 1959 is expected to exceed that in 1958, due to increased

—Continued on page 55

HEYDEN VICE-PRESIDENT: Robert M. Aude, appointed vice-president and general manager of the Heyden Chemical Division of Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation, New York.

'Aramite' Dealt A Knockout Blow Via FDA Ruling

"Aramite" has virtually been ruled off the market as a chemical pesticide by the Food and Drug Administration. A new order, issued last week, establishes a zero tolerance for residue of the material on fresh and raw fruits and vegetables.

The agency's action, which it says is based on data from animal feeding studies submitted by the manufacturer— Naugatuck Chemical Division of United States Rubber Company, Naugatuck, Conn.— rescinds the tolerance of one part per million that has been in effect for "Aramite" since 1955.

According to FDA, the Naugatuck studies showed that "Aramite," when fed at levels as low as 500 parts per million, caused cancer in dogs. It goes on to say that "Aramite" has also proved to be a carcinogen for rats.

"Aramite" Still Seen Useful

Though dealt a heavy blow by the government action, a Naugatuck spokesman was quick to point out that "Aramite" will continue to be an extremely useful chemical for agriculture despite the FDA decision.

"'Aramite' is not banned from the market by the new ruling of FDA, but it must be used in such a manner as to leave zero residue on edible crops after harvest," said Dr. Earle S. Ebers, vice-president and general manager of the division.

Naugatuck Chemical, he added, is advising growers to use the chemical on edible crops only during the early growing season so that zero chemical residue remains in the crops at harvest. Other uses for the chemical, such as controlling mites on cotton and ornamental shrubs, are not affected by the FDA decision.

"Aramite" has been considered to be the most effective miticide on the market. It is identified chemically as 2-(p-ter-butylphenoxy)-isopropyl-2-chloroethyl sulfite.

It had been authorized for use on alfalfa, apples, blueberries, cantaloupes, celery, cucumber, grapefruit, grapes, green beans, lemons, muskmelon, oranges, peaches, pears, plums, raspberries, soybeans (whole plants), strawberries, sweet corn (kernels and porridge), tomatoes and watermelons.

FDA acted to withdraw its clearance of the chemical after its review for the second time, by a committee of experts, nominated by the National Academy of Scientists and appointed by FDA.

The committee was requested by the manufacturer in accordance with the appeals provisions of the Miller pesticides law. On the basis of the data from the feeding studies, the committee recommended a zero tolerance for the pesticide.

Chairman of the committee was Dr.

—Continued on page 53

AP&CC's '59 View: 8 Percent Sales Rise

A sales jump of more than 8 percent. That's what Peter Colefax, president of American Potash & Chemical Corporation, believes is in store for the Los Angeles concern next year.

Mr. Colefax says that American Potash figures its sales for 1958 will be around $48 million, with earnings of about $4.3 million. "Next year," he adds, "we hope for sales between $51 million and $53 million."

To achieve this goal, the company is banking heavily on ammonium perchlorate, which is used as an oxidizer in solid propellants. Its plant at Henderson, Nev., is believed to have a capacity of around 1,500 tons a month.

Though at least two other firms—HEF, Inc., and Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation —are known to be in the field, American Potash is confident it will continue to be the dominant company. Here's how Mr. Colefax puts it:

"Inasmuch as our ammonium perchlorate facility now is operating at about 40 percent of capacity, we believe we will continue to represent a very substantial portion of this market for some years to come."

In addition, he points out that American Potash has plans to produce ammonium perchlorate "when the need arises" as a new sodium chlorate plant in Aberdeen, Miss.

The company is also hopeful on lithium chemicals, despite the fact the market has

—Continued on page 54

Carbon Black Installation To Be Erected in Holland

Royal Sulphuric Acid Works, late Ketjen, Ltd., of Amsterdam, Holland, plans to build a carbon black plant in the Netherlands.

A company called Ketjen Carbon, Ltd., will be formed. Its management will be in the hands of Royal Sulphuric Acid Works, which will hold majority control in the new concern.

Under a license agreement with Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston, Mass., Ketjen Carbon will be able to make use of Cabot's patents and technical know-how.

The Dutch carbon black facility, which will be built at a cost of around 13 million Dutch guilders, will be erected in the western part of the Botlek area of Rotterdam.

The new installation will have an initial production capacity of around 13,000 tons of carbon black annually. Ketjan Carbon plans to produce a full range of oil furnace blacks for the rubber industry.

B. F. Goodrich Forming A New Company in Cuba

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, is forming a Cuban subsidiary, Quimica B. F. Goodrich de Cuba, in Havana. According to the firm, no decision has been made as to the new plant's details.

Goodrich would not comment upon an earlier report of negotiations for the construction of a new plastics plant near San Jose de la Lajas. The company also would not comment upon a report that it had applied for special tax exemption status in Cuba under what is known as the Law of Industrial Stimulation.

ADM Making Amides On Commercial Basis

Archer-Daniels-Midland is now producing amides in commercial quantities at its Wyandotte, Mich., chemical plant. The Minneapolis, Minn., concern is manufacturing cocoa, hydrogenated tallow, stearyl, erucyl and oleyl amides from the fatty acids which the Wyandotte facilities also produces.

The ADM amides, available through the company's development department, are the newest members of the company's expanding line of fatty nitrogen compounds. These products are marketed under the trade name "Adogen."

ADM amides reportedly are distinguished by their very light color. This is especially important in the use of amides in textile finishes.

Other applications of the amides are as foam stabilizers in detergents; in durable water repellants; in plastic films as anti-block agents and lubricating additives; to improve the penetration, flexi-

—Continued on page 55

Dutch Resin Firm Aborning

Algemene Kunstzijdge Unie (A. K. U.), Arnhem, Holland, and British Industrial Plastics, Ltd., are talking about jointly setting up a company in the Netherlands to supply the European Common Market with urea-formaldehyde and melamine-formaldehyde molding powders and resins. The negotiations are reportedly in an advanced stage.

Fertilizer Plant in Pakistan Is Now Under Construction

Construction has begun on a new fertilizer factory at Multan in West Pakistan. It is expected to cost roughly $32 million and is being built by the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation in cooperation with a group of French firms who have undertaken the project on a turnkey basis, says the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce.

The agreement provides for deferred payment of approximately 75 percent of the total cost. The factory will use natural gas from the Sui field and is expected to produce 103 thousand tons of ammonium nitrate and 59,200 tons of urea by the end of 1960.

BDSA Chemical Post To Koppers Executive

An executive of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., will take over after January 1 as the new administrative adviser to the chemical and rubber division of the Business and Defense Services Administration.

He is Martin H. Fritsch, director of market research for the tar products division of Koppers. Mr. Fritsch will serve without compensation until June 30. He succeeds Dr. A. J. Weith, jr., who is returning to his job with American Cyanamid Company, New York.

Oil Import Plan Finds Amendment Wheels Turning

The wheels are already turning to amend temporarily the rules of the voluntary oil important program, now that President Eisenhower has found his way out of a deadlock in the government's efforts to revise the current program.

The President found the way out last week by extending the program for another two months, while details of new mandatory controls are worked out, and immediately the wheels of amendment were put into motion.

Capt. Matthew V. Carson, jr., administrator of the Voluntary Oil Import Program, said the amendments and compliance procedures will soon be published in the *Federal Register*.

He pointed out that crude oil import allocations in both District I-IV and District V were established by Presdential approval of a report of the special committee (Cabinet committee to investigate imports) and extension of these allocations did not require any additional action on his part to become effective.

The current crude oil import allocations were established in District I-IV on March 25, 1958, and in District V on July 1, 1958.

Capt. Carson said applications from prospective importers for crude oil import allocations would necessarily be held in abeyance until February 28, 1959.

The Cabinet committee, which has tentatively decided on a mandatory program, is expected to meet again shortly to decide whether to pattern the plan on the present system of company quotas or switch to a new approach.

New Year Outlook So Good Chemical Men Can Hardly Wait

The new year will be started in just three more days and the big chemical companies and a number of trade associations can hardly wait. They are all predicting good things to come in 1959. Most of them agree that the recession of 1958 has been licked and from now on the road leads only upward. OPD has taken a sampling of feeling throughout the chemical and related industries and found out what business leaders are thinking.

Here is how their opinions shape up:

KOPPERS COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.—The company has noticed an improvement in business, although it has not been spectacular. If the trend continues, the manufacturing divisions expect sales may be up 10 percent or more in 1959.

NATIONAL GYPSUM COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y.—Sales in 1959 are expected to register an 11 percent increase over this year's record turnover. A new record of about $180 million is foreseen.

CHAS. PFIZER & CO., Brooklyn, N. Y.—The drug maker is optimistic about 1959 prospects despite current weakening in prices of vitamins and certain antibiotics and an increasingly rough cost-price squeeze. Complicating the outlook for 1959 are increasing competition and rising costs of wages, transportation and construction in the face of "little likelihood of increases in price."

UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION, New York—Total volume of the chemical industry as a whole is expected to rise by 6 or 7 percent. Even bigger things are expected for petrochemicals. There a gain of 10 percent is foreseen.

B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY, Akron, Ohio—United States capacity for the production of man-made rubber will increase to nearly 1.7 million long tons by the end of 1959. This compares with 1,372,000 long tons of capacity at the end of 1957, the expansion in two years exceeding 22 percent, the rubbermaker says.

BORDEN COMPANY, New York—"Our chemical operations will continue to ex-

—Continued on page 55

Sun Oil Commissions A King-Size Tankcar

A railway tankcar—reportedly the largest in the country—went into operation at Philadelphia last week, transporting petroleum products for Sun Oil Company.

The king-sized car can carry 20,000 gallons, twice the capacity of standard tank cars. Says Sun: "The car provides so many economies that it might open a new era in rail transportation of oil products."

Babbit Is Purchasing Charles Antell Assets

Come the new year, B. T. Babbitt, Inc., New York, will own the Baltimore, Md., firm, Charles Antell, Inc., as well as Antell's north-of-the-border affiliate, Charles Antell, Ltd., of Canada.

An agreement signed last week turns over to Babbitt for cash the assets, trade names and trademarks of Antell. It also includes the Canadian concern.

A. N. LaBelle has been elected a vice-president of Babbitt, in charge of what will be the new Charles Antell Division. For the past ten years Mr. LaBelle has been with Lambert-Hudnut, a division of Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Company, as director of sales.

Marshall S. Lachner, president of Babbitt, made these comments with the signing of the agreement:

"This purchase is another step in Babbitt's long-range policy of diversification. It is clearly indicative of our belief that our production facilities and marketing set-up are geared to handle additional products chosen not only for their present acceptance but also for their growth potential. Further, we shall continue to develop new products through our continually expanding research program."

Antell was organized in 1950 and pioneered the use of lanolin in hair products in a spectacular television and radio saturation campaign.

Badger to Build Lion Unit

Badger Manufacturing Company has been awarded a contract for the engineering, procurement and construction of a solvent deasphalting plant by Lion Oil Division of Monsanto Chemical Company, in El Dorado, Ark. According to Lion, it will nearly double its capacity when the 5,260 barrel stream day unit is completed in the spring of 1959.

Polyvinyl Acetate Emulsions Reduced 2 Cents by duPont

A price reduction of 2 cents a pound—or about 11 percent—on all grades of "Elvacet" polyvinyl acetate emulsion was effected last week by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

New tankcar prices—the lowest in history—are 16 cents a pound for homopolymer grades and 18 cents for the copolymer type. A series of reductions since World War II have slashed polyvinyl acetate prices by more than one-third from the 25-cent-per-pound level of 1945.

The move makes polyvinyl acetate the lowest priced of the three most widely used latex resins for water-based paints, according to Harold M. Sawyer, manager of the vinyl products division of the company's electrochemicals department. The other two are butadienestyrene and acrylics.

Mr. Sawyer said the reduction also is expected to spur the use of "Elvacet" emulsions in grease-resistant coatings for paper and paperboard. Adhesives and textiles provide other major outlets.

The Week's Price Changes

Carnauba Wax, Dried Blood, Soybean Meal, Tankage Advance Cocoa Butter, Orange Oil, Pentachlorophenol Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Carnauba wax, chalky, 2c. per lb. (p. 39).
No. 2, crude, North country, 2c. per lb. Refd., 2c. per lb.
No. 3, crude, Parnahyba, 2c. per lb. Refd., 2c. per lb.
No. 3, crude, Ceara, 2c. per lb. Refd., 2c. per lb.
No. 1, yellow, 1c. per lb.
Dried Blood, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton (p. 33).
Linseed meal, ext., $2.50 per ton (p. 39).
Soybean meal, $1 per ton (p. 39).
Tankage, New York, 25c. per unit-ton (p. 33). Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton.

Prices Reduced

Castor oil, No. 1, Braz., ¼c. per lb. (p. 39).
Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb. (p. 39).
Orange oil, Florida, 10c. per lb. (p. 44).
Pentachlorophenol, 1c. per lb. (p. 36).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

Dec. 26, 1958	Dec. 19, 1958	Dec. 27, 1957
109.15	110.73	108.26

Uranium Colors Back From Wars

Uranium colors are back from the wars! After an enforced absence of eighteen years in the interest of national security, Vitro Manufacturing Company has resumed production of uranium-based colors for the ceramic industry. Vitro's new line of "atomic" colors includes yellows, oranges and greens, all produced from uranium salts. Although quite harmless, the uranium adds unmatched brillance and superior handling qualities to these ceramic pigments. The new colors are now being manufactured at Vitro's Pittsburgh Pa., plant just a little more than six months after the lifting of an AEC ban on non-nuclear uses of uranium.

Vitro Manufacturing, a division of Vitro Corporation of America, first produced uranium-based colors in 1926, and prior to World War II was a leader in production of uranium-based colors for pottery, glass and porcelain products. However, in 1942, all industrial uranium supplies were called to war for the Manhattan Engineering District.

Vitro Worked on 'Manhattan Project'

Vitro stockpiles and experience in uranium technology were called on to assist in various phases of the "Manhattan Project" to produce the first atomic bomb.

Since then, the government has prohibited non-nuclear uses of precious uranium. Last June, the Atomic Energy Commission approved the use of uranium for non-nuclear industrial products.

Vitro is believed to be the first ceramic color producer to take advantage of the new AEC policy.

The uranium salts necessary for production of the new colors are being processed by another Vitro division. These salts are processed from depleted uranium from AEC stocks available on an unclassified basis to licensed users.

The resultant colors contain a small amount of uranium and are quite safe to users and handlers. No harmful radiation is involved.

WASHINE SALES MANAGER: Arnold Stern, elevated from assistant sales manager to general sales manager of Washine Chemical Corporation, Lodi, N. J.

Central Soya Borrows

Central Soya Company has completed negotiations to borrow $9 million from institutional investors on its 5 percent promissory notes due in 1976. According to the Fort Wayne, Ind. firm, a portion of the proceeds will be used to retire $1.8 million of existing long-term debt, and the remainder will be used for general corporate purposes.

Hooker Chemical Markets Two-Way Trichloroethylene

Hooker Chemical Corporation, Niagara Falls, N.Y., is marketing an improved metal degreasing grade of trichlorethylene which meets the requirements for flushing of rocket and missile components.

Previously, Hooker says, two grades of trichlorethylene were needed for the job. The new-grade material, "Nialk," has a residue on evaporation that is one-tenth the former residue maximum, and also meets all impact sensitivity, Hooker adds.

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January 1 Price Changes

As reported in this and previous issues of OPD, price changes on the following chemical process materials will take effect on Thursday (January 1):

Advanced

Ammonium biborate, 50c per ton
Ammonia, anhyd., $4 per ton
Ammonium nitrate, $3 per ton
Barium oxide, $10 per ton
Borax, tech., powd., $2.50 per ton
Boric acid, tech., cryst., $26.50 per ton
Boric acid, tech., powd., $2.50 per ton
F salt, 20c per lb.
Gamma acid, 25c per lb.
J acid, 25c per lb.
Nitrogen solutions, $6 per ton
o-Nitrotoluene, 2c per lb.
Peri acid, 25c per lb.
Potassium muriate, 2½c per unit
Potassium sulfate, 2½c per unit
Sodium chlorate, dms., western states, ½c per lb.
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate, $10 per ton
Sodium metaborate, tetrahydrate, $10 per ton
Styrene monomer, tech., 3/100c per lb.
o-Tolidine, base and hydrochloride, 5c per lb.
o-Toluidine, 3c per lb.

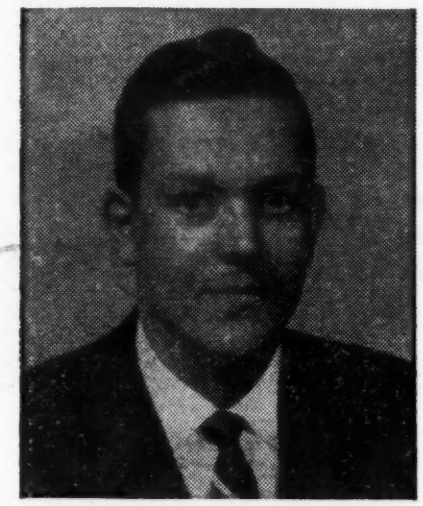
Reduced

Epichlorohydrin, 3c per lb.

Copper, Lead and Zinc Recovery Should Continue in 1959: BDSA

Producers of copper, lead and zinc metals and chemicals can expect a better 1959. This rosy prediction comes from Business and Defense Services Administration. Peering ahead into the fast-approaching new year, BDSA foresees the following: Copper—continuation of increased demand; lead—consumption will go up 5 percent; zinc—slab zinc use will rise from 8 to 10 percent. The agency bases its predictions for a healthier nonferrous metals market in 1959 on four developing trends:

- Expected increased automobile and durable goods output.
- Anticipated private housing starts above the '58 level.
- Planned increases in capital expenditures.
- Consumer rebuilding of inventories.



JEFFERSON SALES MANAGER: R. E. Werley, jr., who will move up to sales manager of Jefferson Chemical Company, Houston, Tex., on January 1.

What Happened to Copper?

In 1958, the copper industry saw a complete turnabout in production, demand, inventories and price trends, BDSA points out. Reimposition of copper import duties and modification of the US position regarding exports of copper to the Sino-Soviet bloc were other major developments.

The volume of business for every segment of the copper industry showed a decline from 1957, while imports of brass mill products reached a record high.

Prospects are that increased demand for copper and its products which appeared in late 1958 will carry forward through the coming year, BDSA says.

The agency further states that early 1959 should see supply and demand for copper come into better balance. What's more, current indications are that there will be greater price stability in the ensuing months.

Copper and copper-based products supply position is the best it has been in years, because of expansion of mining and mill capacities, BDSA says.

Lead demand should go up 5 percent over the current estimated consumption

—Continued on page 38

Monsanto Is Adding A Rosin Size Facility

Monsanto Chemical Company has another new plant under construction for the manufacture of "Mersize," a chemically-fortified pale rosin size important to the paper makers. This one is going up at Nitro, W. Va.

The just-started plant is the second new one for "Mersize" to be announced by the St. Louis, Mo., chemical producer in the past month. The first is being built at Seattle, Wash.

The combined capacity of the two new plants will bring about a major increase in the company's production capacity for "Mersize." It is now produced at Baxley, Ga., and Montreal, Canada.

The new production unit in Nitro is scheduled for completion in January, 1959. It will utilize tall oil rosin obtained from a fractionating plant for crude tall oil which was completed and placed in operation there last summer.

Gen'l Mills Elects Kennedy Chairman to Succeed Bullis

General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., has elected Gerald S. Kennedy chairman of the board. He succeeds Harry A. Bullis, who will retire as chairman on January 1 after ten years in that post.

Mr. Kennedy, a director since 1948, was named executive vice-president of the company last September. Prior to that he was administrator of basic commodities activities. He has been a company vice-president since 1943.

A. D. Hyde, A. Z. Kouri and E. O. Boyer have been elected executive vice-presidents of General Mills. All three have been vice-presidents and administrators.

National Stockpile Is Sufficient For a Three-Year Emergency; It's Now 80 Percent Complete

The national stockpile is in pretty fair shape for an emergency that won't last longer than three years. The government is still short on about a dozen items, but on the whole the pile is 80 percent complete. This is the Christmas message transmitted to the President and congress last week by the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization in its semi-annual survey of the results of the national stockpile program. It is based on tallies made June 30 and the market value of the items as of that date.

On the surface, this would appear to be a major improvement over what the condition of the stockpile was six months previously when it was only within 60 percent of the goal, but it is largely the result of a change in figuring.

Previously, procurement objectives were based on a five-year emergency. They are now on a three-year emergency basis.

Total Objective: $4.4 Billion

The total objectives of the stockpile program under the new concept was $4.4 billion, based on June 30 prices, which included $2.9 million of "basic" objectives of what previously were called "minimum" objectives, and $1.5 billion of maximum objective increments, previously called "long-term" objectives.

As of June 30, there was $2.8 billion applicable to basic objectives on hand, and $800 million applicable to maximum objective increments or a total of $3.6 billion. To this should be added another $1.8 billion acquired under previously higher objectives which is now excess to the maximum objective.

Of the seventy-five items listed for the national stockpile, the report of the agency showed that twelve items were still short of reaching the basic objective.

They were: amosite asbestos, Jamaica type metal grade bauxite, small diamond dies, metallurgical grade flurospar, jewel bearings, magnesium, type "B" chemical grade manganese ore, Muscovite block mica, palladium, selenium and crude silicon carbide.

The stockpile was also short in the case of twelve other items in reaching its maximum objectives. These items were: antimony, bismuth, chemical grade chromite, cobalt, copper, sisal, industrial diamond bort, iodine, palm oil, shellac, block steatite talc and wattle tanning extract.

The report gave no hint as to how quickly it is planned to close these gaps. It said that in some cases the quantities necessary to complete the objectives are already on order or are available for transfer from other government-owned inventories; in others, procurement may be deferred because of potential signi-

—Continued on page 38

INTERCHEMICAL VICE-PRESIDENT: Fred A. Weymouth, who on January 1 will become vice-president of Interchemical Corporation, New York, in charge of production, plant and purchasing.

Hercules Purchases Plastics Manufacturer

Hercules Powder Company has finished up its negotiations for purchase of Young Development Laboratories, Rocky Hill, N. J., a manufacturer of filament wound, glass-fiber reinforced, plastic materials.

Young Development Laboratories has been working cooperatively with Hercules on rocket motors for solid propellants for almost ten years, using a glass-fiber reinforced plastic capable of withstanding the heat and pressures of rocket engines.

John M. Martin, general manager of the Hercules explosives department, said his company's interest in Young Development is not, however, confined to rocket engine applications.

"This new structural material, as light as magnesium, as strong as alloy steel, with high impact strength, and electrically non-conducting, has potential for a wide range of industrial uses," Mr. Martin said.

The facilities at Rocky Hill, N. J., will

—Continued on page 38

Victor Innocent in Suit Charging Damage to Farm

A United States district court jury in Tennessee has found Victor Chemical Works, Chicago, innocent of charges of damage to a farm adjoining its plant in Mount Pleasant, Tenn. The litigation was considered a test case, and had been watched closely by members of the chemical industry.

Involved was a suit for $500,000 filed in 1949 by owners of the Frierson property in Mount Pleasant.

The jury unanimously found that Victor's operations in Mount Pleasant did not constitute a nuisance.

Victor, commenting upon the outcome of the trial, noted that "much time, effort and expense would have been saved had we chosen the easy road and attempted to make an out-of-court settlement. But we felt that our operations were without blame and that evidence should be presented that would clearly support our operating policy."

Aluminum Dumping Claims Rejected by Treasury Dep't

Complaints of dumping Belgium aluminum into the United States in the form of sheets, rods, coils, circles and plates have been rejected by the Treasury Department.

After an investigation of prices here and abroad for these products, the department said that it could find no evidence of sales at less than fair value within the meaning of the anti-dumping act of 1921.

C. P. Chemical Solvents Wants Help on Its Name

C.P. Chemical Solvents, Inc., Newark, N.J., has become known by so many varying names in its thirty-five years of operation that it wants to establish a new name that will have a familiar ring to all its customers.

The company is sending out a questionnaire on which it is asking its customers to check off the names by which they know the company best. On the list are names such as C. P. Chemical Solvents, C. P. Chemicals, Chemical Solvents and others.

Dow's Bromide Barrels Consigned to Nostalgic Past

The old wooden barrels will soon be nothing but nostalgic memories to Dow Chemical Company.

One of the last surviving links to the Midland, Mich., company's earliest history, the barrels that were used for bromides will pass from the scene early next year.

The packaging—but not the product—is finally yielding to progress. Wooden barrels are being replaced by fiber drums for the company's three major bromides.

Dow customers in the photographic, pharmaceutical and industrial fields will benefit from the easier handling and better storage characteristics of the new package. But more than a few Dow old-timers will be saddened to see the last of the bromide barrels.

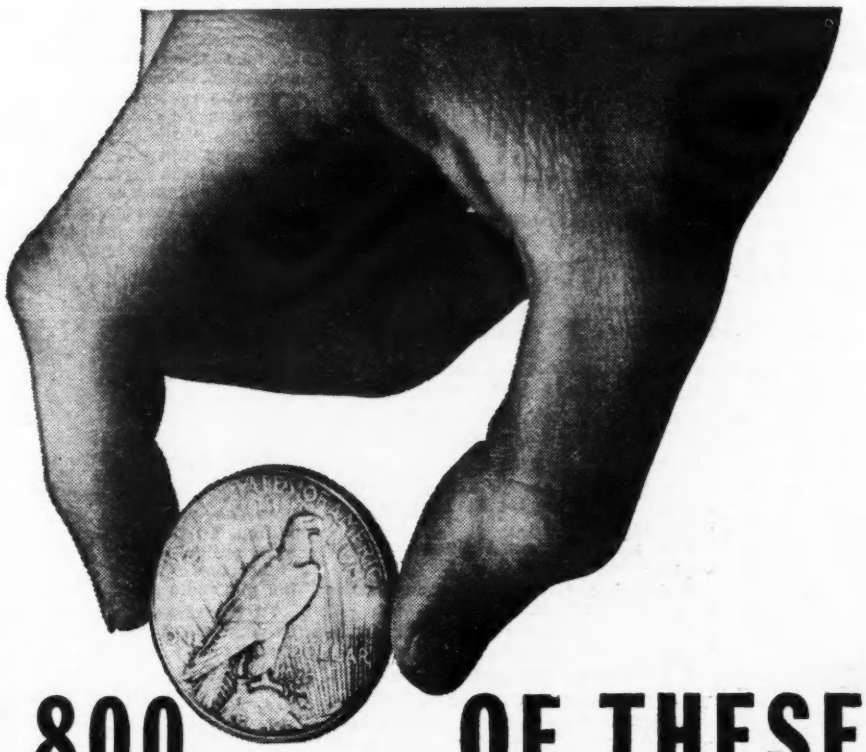
Practicality, not sentimentality, has kept the barrels in use for well over half a century. The three major bromides—ammonium bromide NF, potassium bromide NF and sodium bromide USP—are usually shipped in granular or powder form and, because of their weight, require a sturdy container. Until recently only the wooden barrels would do.

The new fiber drums will vary in dimensions according to the product or product form, but each of the four sizes will hold a maximum of 400 pounds net weight.

Wooden barrels for bromides came in two sizes, "salt barrel" and "sugar barrel." Each held a maximum of 600 pounds net weight.

The new packages will also bear new labels. Gummed labels replace the

—Continued on page 38



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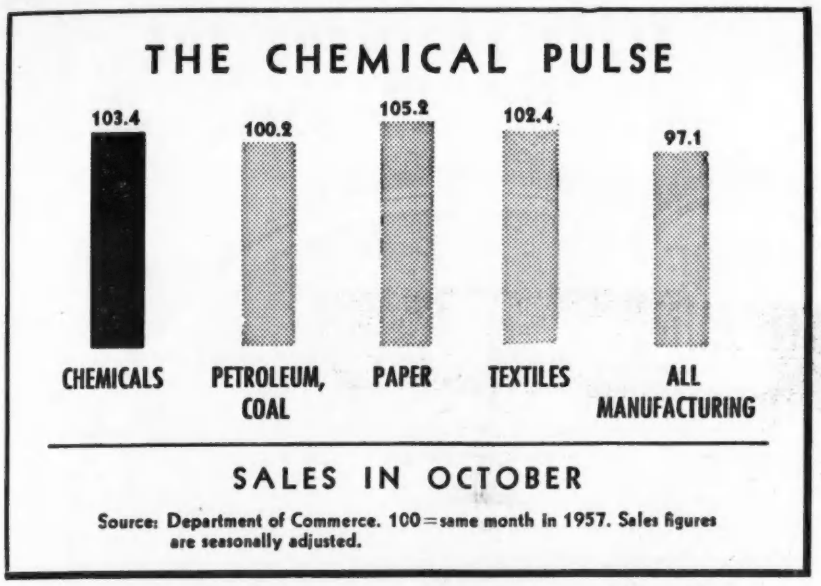

Source: Department of Commerce. 100=same month in 1957. Sales figures are seasonally adjusted.

Aerosol Cologne a Boon to Both Propellant and Perfume Makers

End of year sales reports on aerosol bombs—with a big boost from aerosol colognes—point in one direction: up. The reports seem to confirm an industrial boast, made earlier, that aerosol bomb sales will reach the 1 billion unit mark by 1965. Latest confirmation comes in a report on aerosol cologne sales for 1958. E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. says that in 1958, for the first time, well over half the retail dollars spent for colognes are going for those in aersols. Statistics compiled by the Wilmington, Del., firm on aerosol colognes show amazing growth in an industry in which phenomenal growth is the norm. First marketed in 1953, the aerosol spray colognes reached a volume of 18.6 million units in 1957, more than twice the volume of 1956.

ACS PRESIDENT FOR 1959: Dr. John C. Bailar, jr., professor of inorganic chemistry at the University of Illinois, who takes over on January 1 as president of the American Chemical Society for 1959.

1958 Sales: 26 Million Units

Industrial observers estimate that this year's sales will top 26 million units, putting aerosol colognes in the number six spot in the list of best selling aerosols, duPont adds.

Top of the list in aerosol spray sales are hair sprays and insecticides. DuPont, in an earlier survey, concluded that some 45 percent of the nation's housewives purchased one or more cans of these products in the last six months. Other products that top the list, along with cologne,

—Continued on page 55

Monsanto Elects Hoover

Herbert Hoover, jr., has been elected to the board of directors of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Hoover, a consulting engineer, served as under-Secretary of State from 1954 to 1957 and is the son of the thirty-first President of the United States.

Cosmetic Chemists Slate January, February Talks

The New York chapter of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists has named two speakers to address its next two monthly meetings, both slated for the New Yorker hotel.

On January 7, Dr. Donald H. Powers, director of tolletries and cosmetics research, Warner-Lambert Research Institute, Morris Plains, N. J., will speak on the use of laboratory tests as the basis of accurate market testing of products. On February 4, Dr. Arnold J. Lehman of the Food and Drug Administration will address the association on "Drugs and Cosmetics—Should They Mix?"

Indian Chemical Men Advance Their Industry Despite Troubles Brought on by Growing Pains

India is having its troubles with foreign exchange and its chemical industry is still so young that it suffers from growing pains—yet the men who are making the chemicals in that country are stubbornly edging their way ahead. What does the future hold for them? In general it looks good, judging from a report the Business and Defense Services Administration has just compiled. However, BDSA says there are a few stumbling blocks. A shortage of capital investment presents the most serious obstacle right now. Also standing in the way are problems in transportation and raw materials.

The country's youthful chemical industry, involved in an "operation bootstrap" all its own, pushed its output up some 10 percent last year, despite stringent government restrictions on badly needed foreign exchange. Chemicals that heavily contributed to the progress include: sulfuric acid, soda ash, caustic soda, bleaching powder, liquid chlorine, bichromates, superphosphate, sodium bicarbonate, calcium carbide, ammonium chloride, acetic acid, hydrogen peroxide, benzene hexachloride and DDT.

Index Shows a Rise

Also boosting the production picture were pharmaceuticals, dyestuffs, and coal chemicals. According to the Business and Defense Services Administration, India's index for last year was 181.5 (1951 equals 100) against 171.1 for 1956.

The BDSA report notes that the shortage of foreign exchange has made it increasingly difficult to provide adequate imports of raw materials necessary to further boosts in production. Because of the government restrictions and the fact that India's chemicals are in their formative stage, most chemicals are in short supply.

Despite these limitations, however, the young chemical industry stubbornly edges ahead. Major items in Indian chemicals

—Continued on page 54

ASSISTANT SALES MANAGER: William C. Franklin, named assistant sales manager of Texas Butadiene & Chemical Corporation, Houston, Tex.

Sulfur in Marketing Plans Of Oklahoma LPG Company

Operations of Tuloma Gas Products Company, Tulsa, Okla., a leading LPG marketer, have been expanded to include sulfur and all liquid products produced in natural gasoline and cycling plants. Tuloma had previously marketed only LPG products.

As a part of the expanded marketing program all sales of sulfur, natural gasoline, motor fuel, jet fuel, kerosene, furnace oil, benzene and naphtha formerly handled by its affiliate, Pan American Petroleum Corporation, have been assigned to Tuloma.

The products are marketed from twenty-eight plants operated by Pan American, or in which Pan American has an interest.

Sulfur is marketed from five of the plants in west Texas and Wyoming, where it is recovered from sour natural gas. Sales are made primarily to the chemical industry for use in the production of sulfuric acid. Considerable volumes are also sold to the pulp and paper, fertilizer and other process industries.

Fish Oil Operation On Integrated Basis

Right straight through from the net to the paint factory, menhaden oil will now be available to the protective coatings industry in one integrated operation. From fishing to marketing, is the way Raymond L. Haynie, jr., puts it.

Mr. Haynie is president of Haynie Products, Inc., Wildwood, N. J., and Baltimore, Md. Under the integrated plan, Menhaden Fish Products Company, Baltimore, is being combined with Haynie Products. Also included in the merger are several plants in the fishing and fish processing industry.

Haynie Products is a research and marketing organization in the crude oil field. Menhaden Fish Products is a producer of

—Continued on page 54

Cadet Making New Peroxide

Cadet Chemical Corporation has added tertiary butyl hydroperoxide to its line of organic peroxides, reports McKesson & Robbins, Inc., national distributors for Cadet. According to the New York drug firm, the new peroxide is offered in commercial quantities that contain a minimum concentration of 72 percent with a deviation of only plus or minus 1 percent.

Association Meetings

Air and Water Pollution Abatement Conference, sponsored by Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Netherlands Hilton hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 17-18.

American Association for the Advancement of Science, annual meeting, Washington, D. C., December 26-31.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Boston, Mass., April 5-10.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., March 16-20.

American Institute of Chemists, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 6-8.

American Oil Chemists Society, spring meeting, New Orleans, La., April 20-22.

American Pharmaceutical Association, annual meeting, Netherlands-Hilton hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 16-23.

American Society for Testing Materials, committee week, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 2-6; annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 21-26.

Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 20-22.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, luncheon meeting and panel discussion, Shelburne hotel, New York, March 10; symposium and banquet, Shelburne hotel, New York, April 28.

Chemical Buyers Group of National Association of Purchasing Agents, midwinter meetings, Congress hotel, Chicago, January 22; Commodore hotel, New York, February 3.

Chemical Market Research Association, textile chemicals meeting, Dinkler Plaza hotel, Atlanta, Ga., February 18-19.

Chemical Progress Week, April 13-17.

Compressed Gas Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 19-20.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 5.

Eastern Pest Control Operators' Conference, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass., January 21-23.

Electrochemical Society, Sheraton hotel, Philadelphia, May 3-7.

Essential Oil Association, annual meeting, Savoy Plaza hotel, New York, January 9.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 17-20.

Northeastern Weed Control Conference, New Yorker hotel, New York, January 7-9.

Oil Trades Association of New York, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 22.

Parenteral Drug Association, dinner meeting, Statler hotel, New York, February 6.

Petroleum World Congress, Coliseum, New York, May 31-June 6.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, central regional meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 9-11; western regional meeting, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, February 16-17; annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 1-3.

Purdue Pest Control Operators' Conference, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., January 26-30.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, annual installation meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, January 20.

Society of Chemical Industry, American section, Perkin medal dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 9.

Society of Plastics Industry, reinforced plastics conference, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 3-5.

Southeastern Chemurgic Conference, sponsored by Florida Citrus Mutual and Chemurgic Council, Florida Citrus Mutual Building, Lakeland, Fla., January 19-20.

Southern Pest Control Operators' Conference, Adolphus hotel, Dallas, Tex., January 15-17.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, January 13.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 12-14.

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With the varied requirements for vitamin products in mind, Roche has developed three types of riboflavin to meet your formulating needs. As with all Roche vitamins, there are good reasons why you should specify riboflavin *Roche*. These again prove the wisdom of our statement: "It pays to stay with the leader."

A. THREE TYPES. Roche makes three types of riboflavin, each of which has special advantages for pharmaceutical manufacturers.

- **RIBOFLAVIN ROCHE—REGULAR.** Especially useful for powdered dietary supplements, pharmaceutical tablets, soft gelatin capsules and dry enrichment premixes.
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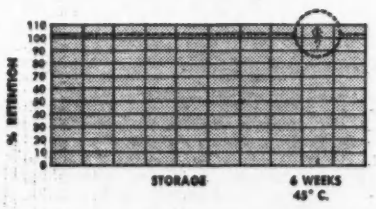
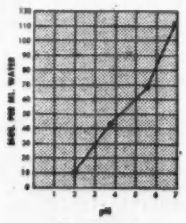


STABILITY in B-complex parenteral solutions with or without vitamin C.



SOLUBILITY in water at different pH levels; room temperature.

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C. UNIFORMITY IN COLOR. Uniform color of each type is maintained in Roche manufacturing.

D. STEADY SUPPLY. Roche makes vitamins, including riboflavin, by the tons. You are sure of steady supplies.

E. QUICK DELIVERY. Every order receives prompt, careful service from convenient points. Transportation at lowest rate allowed and prepaid to destination. Special routings at cost.

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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, Dec. 26 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, crns. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .33½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
USP, bbls., 225-lb. dms. any quantity lb. .79 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid, coml. or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd 100 lbs. 22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. ... 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, cbys., dlvd ..... 100 lbs. 31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. . lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .08½- —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45¾- —
Acetophenetidin, USP, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 1.22 - 1.24
Acetophenone, cns., dms. ..... lb. .42 - 1.30
tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .35 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots, dms., same basis lb. 1.55 - 1.63
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse. ..... lb. .24½- .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63½- —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .58½- —
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —

Acids

Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Acronite root, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Acrylic acid, glacial, dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .65 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald .... lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .27 - —
Adeps lanae (see lanolin).

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bicarbonate

Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .32½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .33 - —
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms. lb. 2.50 - —
di-Alanine, dms., works ..... lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms. ..... lb. .65 - .85
Albumin, egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 1.13 - 1.15
flake, bbls. ..... lb. 1.09 - 1.11
tech., cryst., bbls. ..... lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Aldol, 95%, dms., works ..... lb. .23 - —
Denaturing grade, dms. ..... gal. 2.15 - —

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .93 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .98 - —
Aletris root, bgs. ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.38 - —
Alkali blue, toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls., same basis. lb. 1.33 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 -28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½% dms. frt. alld. ..... lb. .93 - 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l. dlvd. ... lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .33½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb. cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs. works. lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. .. lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.45
NF, bots. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.30
sweet, USP, cns., dms. ..... lb. .90 - 1.40
Aloe, Cape, cs. ..... lb. .50 - —
powd., cs. ..... lb. .75 - —
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb. .60 - —
powd., kgs. ..... lb. .80 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. .... lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene)
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms. ..... lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05¼- .08
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16½- —
cryst., dms., c.l. works 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 21.50 - —
soln., 32°, cybs., c.l., works .. lb. .0495- —
cbys., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0555- .1325
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .31 - .32
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18½- .20½
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12½- —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .03¾- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .04¼- —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..... lb. .03¼- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms., works lb. .62½- —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., contract, works. lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2680- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2470- —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (See Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .69¼- —
Standard grade, dms. ..... lb. .47 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.11 - —
Standard grade, dms. ..... lb. .81 - —

Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% t.t.l., dms lb. .36½- —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 44.00 - —
Coml., iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.30 - 8.30
USP, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .30 - —
powd., dms., works ..... lb. .37 - —
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 6.50 -10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, frt. alld. .... lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .485 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. .. lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms. lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald E. of Rockies. . ton. 84.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald E. of Rockies . ton. 86.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis, E. of Rockies. ton. 87.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal. gray, bgs., cl., works, frt. equald . 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis . 100 lbs. 8.65 -12.65
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .49 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms. ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works . ton. 334.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse . ton. 407.50 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse . ton. 412.50 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works . 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.00 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed
amorph.	amorphous
AMP	American melting point
anhyd.	anhydrous
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid
approx.	approximately
artif.	artificial
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
Atl.	Atlantic
Be.	Baume
bbls.	barrels
bgs.	bags
bls.	bales
bots.	bottles
b.p.	boiling point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime
b.r.	boiling range
bxs.	boxes
C.	centigrade
cbys.	carboys
CD	completely denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
cks.	casks
c.l.	carlots
cns.	cans
coml.	commercial
conc.	concentrated
CP	chemically pure
cps.	centipoises
cryst.	crystalline
cs.	cases
ctns.	cartons
cyls.	cylinders
d-	dextro
dbl.	double
denat.	denatured
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled
dl-	dextrolaevo
dist.	distilled
distr.	distributor
djns.	demijohns
dlvd.	delivered
dms.	drums
dom.	domestic
E.	east
e.p.	end point
equald.	equalized
exp.	expressed
Ext.	external
F.	fahrenheit
ferment.	fermentation
f.f.a.	free fatty acid
f.f.c.	free from chlorine
fib.	fiber
f.o.b.	free on board
f.p.a.	free of prussic acid
frt.	freight
gal.	gallon
gran.	granular
grd.	ground
i.&a.	iron and aluminum
i.b.p.	initial boiling point
imp.	imported
incl.	included
indust.	industrial
kgs.	kegs
l-	laevo
lacq.	lacquer
lb.	pound
l.c.l.	less than carlots
l.t.l.	less truckload
liq.	liquid
mfrs.	manufacturers
m-	meta
m.a.p.	mixed aniline point
min.	minimum
m.p.	melting point
N-	nitrogen
n-	normal
nat.	natural
neut.	neutral
NF	National Formulary
NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
No.	number
nom.	nominal
o-	ortho
ord.	ordinary
oz.	ounce
p-	para
Pac.	Pacific
pf.	proof
phos.	phosphate
photo.	photographic
pkgs.	packages
powd.	powdered
precip.	precipitated
prod.	producer
pt.	point
pulv.	pulverized
purif.	purified
redist.	redistilled
refd.	refined
refy.	refinery
reg.	regular
resub.	resublimed
ret.	returnable
SD	specially denatured
s.d.	single distilled
S. E.	southeast
sec.	secondary
secs.	seconds
s.g.	specific gravity
shipt.	shipment
soln.	solution
s.u.	standard unit
syn.	synthetic
tanks.	railroad tankcars
tech.	technical
tert-	tertiary
t.l.	truck loads
t.w.	tank wagons
USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
vis.	viscosity
VM&P	varnish makers & painters
W.	west
whse.	warehouse
w.w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Ammonium bichromate, dms., works. lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., bbls. lb. .45 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, dms., c.l. lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., fib. dms. ..... lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bbls. lb. .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium gluconate, tech., dms. lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).
Ammonium iodide, NF, bots., dms., lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .18 - —
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium lignin sulfonate bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.65
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib. dms., 15,000 lbs., works lb. 1.22 - —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. contracts, works lb. 1.23 - —
single fib. dms., works lb. 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N bags., f.o.b., works ton.65.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 ton, base price ton.65.00 - —
western, bgs, c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.79.69 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., c.l., Hopewell, Va ton.44.50 - —
Ammonium oxalate, tech., fine gran., powd., dms. lb. .28½- .34½
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.193.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. ton.284.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse ton.289.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works. lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works .. lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .10 - —
Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., dms lb. .46 - —
Ammonium phosphate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .10 - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20½- .27
Ammonium sulfate, standard granular, bulk, f.o.b. works, base price ton.32.00 - —
purif., bgs., f.o.b. works lb. .08½- .15
large granular, bulk, c.l., works. ton.35.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..... ton.40.00 - —
Tech., bulk, c.l., t.l., works ton.52.00 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.56.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., works—100 lbs 3.20 - 7.20
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt., equald. 100% basis ton.160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms. c.l. works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22 - .26
tech., soln. 50%, tanks, frt. equald., basis ammonium thiocyanate content lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis .. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Highly purif., cbys. 100% basis. lb. 1.70 - 1.96
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, bots lb. 17.50 - 23.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, monobasic, dms lb. 17.50 - 21.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 15.00 - —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms lb. 4.20 - 5.00
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 15.00 - 17.00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.20 - 5.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- .19
dms., l.c.l., same basis .. lb. .19½- .20
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 - .16½
Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .16½- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .14½- —
Syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .16½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment, refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
Amyl alcohol, ex pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .16½- —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- .20¼
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .20¾- .21¼
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .17¼- .17¾
secondary, synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, works. ..... lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E ... lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E ..... lb. .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .42½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .39½- —

Amyl alcohol, 2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .70 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms. ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
p-tert Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .27¾- —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms. ... lb. .80 - 1.10
Amyris oil, dms. ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.75
Anethole, USP, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Tech., dms. ..... lb. .85 - .90
Angelica root, dom., bls ..... lb. .60 - .65
Angelica root oil, bots ..... lb. 120.00 - 140.00
Angelica seed oil, bots. ..... lb. 120.00 - 130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms. ..... lb. 2.00 - 4.05
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs ..... lb. .20 - —
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .20 - —
Anisic aldehyde, dms. ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .73 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works ..... lb. .97 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —

Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines, lb. .29 - —
cs., c.l., mines ..... lb. .29½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .26 - —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd ... lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb. dms lb. .69½- —
USP, powd., 250-lb. dms. ..... lb. .74½- —
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls ... lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, 25-oz. lots oz. 35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms. lb. .85 - 1.25
Arabic gum, amber sorts, bgs lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., bbls. ..... lb. .26 - .29
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. ..... lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 3.75 - —
1-Arginine, free base, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 90.00 - —
1-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 60.00 - —
1-Argenine monochloride, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 60.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms. .... lb. .48 - —

Arsenic white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- .07½
Arsenous acid, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls. ..... lb. 2.85 - —
Maroon shade, bbls. ..... lb. 3.70 - —
Asafetida gum, cns. ..... lb. .40 - —
Powd. bbls., dms. ..... lb. .85 - —
Asbestine (see Talc fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude
6D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.41.00 - —
7TF c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo.10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots ..... kilo.10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots ..... kilo.10.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots ..... kilo.12.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots ..... kilo.12.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —
ex-whse. N. Y., N. J ton.86.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.35.00 - —
select, 350°F. furing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.41.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —
Manjak No. 10 crude, dms., works. lb. .07 - —

S. B. PENICK & COMPANY 100 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK 8 735 W. DIVISION ST., CHICAGO

Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09 - —
emulsion tanks tankwagon, refy. gal. .09¼ - —
Asphalt, petroleum, steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy. ton 21.00 - —
85-300 penetration tanks, tankwagon, refy. ton 20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).
Atropine, NF, tins ..... oz. 5.75 - 6.50
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots. ..... oz. 5.00 - 5.50
Avocado oil, f.o.b. Calif., cns. .. lb. 2.25 - —

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units, less than 1,000,000,000 units, 50,000 units. .65 - —
.70 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs. ..... lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms. ..... lb. 4.50 - —
Barbital sodium, NF, dms. ..... lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate precip. bgs., c.l., works ton 111.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works ton 126.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms., works lb. .32 - .41
Barium chloride, annyd. bgs., c.l., works ton 176.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... ton 196.00 - —
Barium chloride, NF, cryst., 100 lb. dms lb. .22 - —
Tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
Barium chromate, bgs. frt. equald. lb. .38 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., ogs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 208.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., t.l.l., frt. equald. ton 218.00 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).
Barium nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
bbls., l.c.l., t.l.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .17 - —
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. ton 265.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., frt. equald. ton 275.00 - —
Barium peroxide, dms., frt. equald. lb. .20 - —
Barium stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .43 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray, dms. ... lb. .15 - .15½
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works. ton 100.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... ton 110.00 - —
Barytes, southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton 25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ..... ton 25.00 - —
white, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton 55.00 - 55.25
paper bgs., ex whse., New York ton 79.85 - —
Battery acid, cbys. c.l. works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E. .. 100 lbs. 2.65 - 10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines ..... ton. 7.00 - 10.00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55% cns lb. 2.10 - 3.05
55-60%, cns. ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.05
West Indian, 50-55% cns. dms., lb. 2.30 - 3.00
Bayberry wax, bgs. ..... lb. .45 - .47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs. ... lb. .55 - .57
Brazilian, bgs. ..... lb. .56 - .58
Central American, bgs. ..... lb. .55 - .57
Chilean, bgs. ..... lb. .58 - .60
Refd., USP, bleached, white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .69 - .71
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns ... lb. .68 - .70
yellow, bricks, 100-lb ctns. lb. .60 - .62
yellow, slabs, 100-lb ctns. lb. .58 - .60
Belladonna leaf, bls. ..... lb. .30 - —
Belladonna root, bls. ..... lb. .30 - —
Bentonite, dom. 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton 14.00 - —
Imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton 91.00 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton 94.00 - —
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots ex whse ton 89.35 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton 92.35 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. ..... lb. .80 - .86
Tech., cbys., dms., t.l. ..... lb. .43 - —
cbys., smaller lots ..... lb. .44 - —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. ..... gal. .31 - —
Birmingham district ... gal. .31 - —
Chicago district ..... gal. .31 - —
Cleveland district ..... gal. .31 - —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .31 - —
Johnstown, Pa. ..... gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. ..... gal. .31 - —
Lone Star, Tex. ..... gal. .31 - —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .31 - —
Middletown, Ohio ..... gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo. ..... gal. .31 - —
Philadelphia district .... gal. .31 - —
Pittsburgh district ..... lb. .31 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. .. gal. .31 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. ..... gal. .31 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. ..... gal. .31 - —
Youngstown, Ohio ..... gal. .31 - —
Benzene, petroleum, nitration or industrial, Houston, Tex., tanks, gal. .31 - —
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech. high gamme, dms., c.l. dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .00825- —
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l. dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .00825- —
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls. dlvd. lb. 2.30 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. 2.55 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. 3.40 - —
Benzocaine, dms. ..... lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., c.l., t.l., frt., alld lb. .37 - —
bbls., dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .41 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots ... lb. .48 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots .. lb. .50 - —
Benzoin gum, Sumatra, cs. ..... lb. .33 - —

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt., equald lb. .21 - —
cbys., smaller lots, frt., equald lb. .23 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .22 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanktrucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. cms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .93 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .58 - .79
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms. ... lb. .53 - .80
Tech., dms., dlvd. ..... lb. 47½ - .65
Benzyl benzoate, USP NF, 40-lb. dms lb. .68 - —
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .22½ - .25¼
cbys., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 23½ - 25¼
tanktrucks, dlvd., Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.
Benzyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.30 - 3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works. lb. 2.25 - —
Benzyl formate, cns. ..... lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns. ..... lb. 9.85 - —
Benzyl propionate, bots. ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots. ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots. ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Benzylidine chloride, (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns. .... lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Berberine hydrochloride, bots. lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Bergamot oil, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 12.75 - 14.00
Betagammapicoline (see b.g-Picoline).
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid)
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol)
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphtholamine)
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.)
Biotin, cryst., bots. ..... gram 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bivehtar oil, crude, cns. ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Rectified, cns. ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Bismuth chloride, jars ..... lb. 5.11 - —
Bismuth hydroxide, dms. ..... lb. 4.60 - 4.65
Bismuth metal, bxs., ton lots ... lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth nitrate, cryst. dms. ... lb. 2.08 - 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., dms. ... lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Bismuth oxychloride, dms lb. 4.27 - 4.42
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Bismuth subgallate NF fib. dms lb. 3.15 - —
Bismuth subiodide, NF, fib. dms lb. 5.27 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF dms. lb. 2.65 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., single shipt., 70,000-lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. .29½ - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., less than 70,000-lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .31 - —
Blackberry root bark, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Black haw root bark, bls. ..... lb. .63 - .65
Black haw tree bark, bls. ..... lb. .45 - .50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs. c.l., works ton 145.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... ton 155.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse ton 195.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, New York unit-ton. 6.75 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 7.50 - —
Blood, dried, soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .12 - .13
bgs., t.l. ..... lb. .14 - .17
bgs., l.t.l. ..... lb. .15 - .30
Bloodroot, bls ..... lb. .48 - .50

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

and Mirth!

Penick's diversified line is brimful of good things for the holidays!

Frankincense for liturgical use. And myrrh, too, used in incense and perfume.

Indeed, many gifts of perfume will be scented with Penick fragrances. Tons of ice cream, candy and other confections will be consumed, much of it flavored by Penick! Cocktails will be enhanced by vermouths and more potent beverages made with Penick-imported herbs and juniper berries.

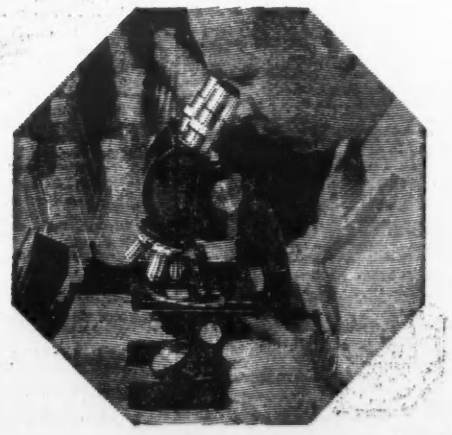
If the holiday roast is a mite tough, a bit of tenderizer based on Penick's papain will help. But chances are poultry is on the menu . . . a fatter, healthier bird because of Penick antibiotics and our new anti-picking spray. Egg nogs and whipped cream may be richer and purer because our dairy sanitizer keeps dairies sparkling and cows more contented. Fruits and vegetables are prettier and more plentiful because of our insecticides.

And whenever the feasting is overdone, there are excellent remedies to relieve distress . . . incorporating Penick medicinals, of course!

In all, we hope your holidays will be bright and cheerful and your new year prosperous.

PENICK

Manufacturers of Fine Chemicals and Drugs



Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Peruvian, dms. lb. 1.85 - 2.30
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
Resinated, bbls. lb. 1.50 - —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .18 - .22¾
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton.65.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.87.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.143.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.148.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l. works ton.47.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.103.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.108.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.41.00 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.63.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.119.25 - —
bgs, smaller lots, same basis. ton.124.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.56.50 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.52.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.108.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.113.75 - —
USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux powder, tribasic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton.335.00 - —
bgs., ton lots ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.390.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.415.00 - —
cryst., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.133.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.190.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.195.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.158.00 -178.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.215.25 -235.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.220.25 -240.25
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.108.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.165.75 - —
bgs, smaller lots, same basis ton.170.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.133.00 -153.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.190.25 -210.25
dms.,smaller lots, same basis. ton.195.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.102.50 - —
powd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.113.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.170.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.175.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.138.00 -158.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.195.25 -215.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.200.25 -220.25
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls, truck-load, works lb. .62 - —
cyls., l.t.l., works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls. lb. 1.76 - —
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .32 - —
c.s., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. cbys lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots. lb. 5.45 - 5.70
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.26 Nom.
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.20 Nom.
Buchu leaves, bls. lb. 1.20 - —

Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd. cyls., c.l., refy lb. .21 - —
cyls., l.c.l., refy lb. .22 - —
tanks, contract, refy lb. .14½- .15
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd.E lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼- —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E. lb. .57½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .58½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .14½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Butyl alcohol, sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Butyl alcohol, tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼- —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .38¼- —
n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .33¼- —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Butyl laurate, dms., works lb. .37½- —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55½- —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms., lb. 4.50 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Mississippi lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼- —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tri-butylamine).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol (see mono-tert-m-cresol).
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½- —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bb's., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 5.45 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.55 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 5.20 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.80 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 - —
Yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 3.75 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms. lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.61 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.91 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.68 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.83 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.76 - —
Maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.99 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone maroon, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.72 - —
Maroon, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.77 - —
Orange, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Red, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.62 - —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.84 - —
Red, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.96 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.19 - —
Red, dark shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.52 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.10 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.96 - —
Syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.10 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.96 - —
Cajuput oil, native, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.55
Redist., USP, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Calamine, USP, dms. lb. .34 - —
Calamus oil, bots lb. 12.00 -20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works gram. .54 - —
1-10 kilo lots gram. .55 - —
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, trihydrate, fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 - —
Calcium arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .09 - .09¼
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .10½
Calcium bromide, NF, 100 lbs. or more lb. .97 - —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb. dms., c.l., dlvd ton.149.00 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.50 - —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 -35.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.45.00 -50.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.38.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.48.00 - —
Calcium carborate, precip., surface treated, bgs., c.l., works. ton.40.00 -42.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.55.00 -57.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works. ton.117.50 -167.50
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.137.50 -187.50
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.31.00 - —
Conc., flake or pellet, 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.37.80 - —

Calcium chloride, powd., 77% min., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.37.00 - —
Purif., gran., dms. lb. .27 - —
USP, gran., dms. lb. .32 - —
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
Solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.29.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. ton.36.00 -73.00
Calcium chromate, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .29½- .30
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .55
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb. dms lb. 1.95 - —
Calcium gluconate, AA, ton-lots lb. .78½- —
USP, ton-lots lb. .66½- —
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works. lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies. cs.22.95 -25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis dm.30.80 -34.50
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - .40
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
Calcium pantothenate, dms., frt. adjusted kilo.35.00 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenolsulfonate, dms lb. 1.14 - 1.15
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.83.25 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. Texas City works ton.77.70 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. ton.93.25 - —
21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. ton.94.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. ton.104.50 - —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bg., c.l. prices
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Calcium phosphate, tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs.10.00 - —
Calcium phytate bgs., works lb. .50 - —
Calcium resinate precip, dms. ton lots, frt. alld., works lb. .36¼- —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel, NF X, powd., 100-lb. dms.lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms. incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Camphene, chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene)
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.63 - 3.70
Camphor, nat., USP powd. cs., 100-lb. lots lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz. cs. lb. .85 - .90
USP, gran., powd. bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
ctns. 500-lb. lots lb. .86 - —
ctns. smaller lots lb. .87 - —
tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .48 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .40 - .65
White, dms. lb. .29 - .50
Cananga oil, native, cns. lb. 7.25 - 8.00
Rectified, cns. lb. 9.55 -11.25
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs. lb. .53 - .54
Refd., bgs. lb. .59 - .61
Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs. lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs. lb. 2.75 - —
powd., bxs. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Capric acid, dms. lb. .31½- .34
tanks lb. .29 - —
Capryl alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .16½- —
Sec. 92-99%, dms., c.l. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
tanks lb. .19½- —
Caprylic acid, dms. lb. .31½- .34
tanks lb. .29 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
NF, from African pepper, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Caraway oil, dms lb. 3.10 - 3.50
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .13 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .12½- —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls. ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07¼- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Carbon black, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12½- —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .07¼- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .13½- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06¼- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs. c.l., works. lb. .05¾- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .11½- —
Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .79 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .21 - —
Carbon dioxide indust. wholesale, bulk, dlvd., Metropolitan area ton.73.00 -115.00
50-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .09 - .11
Solid, bulk, wholesale, works ton.85.00 - —
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms, c.l., works, frt. equald to competitive points lb. .07 - —
55-gal. dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½- .09
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0545- —

Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
Tech., consumers, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .10¾- .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots. lb.45.00 -55.00
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A" lb. 2.95 - —
Bleached, "B" lb. 2.80 - —
Decorticated Alleppey, cs lb 2.85 - —
Guatemala, cs. lb. 2.85 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 2.10 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.25 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb lots or more, dlvd. lb.16.80 - —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd lb.16.90 -17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .70 - .72
North country, No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .78 - .80
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .90 - .92
North country, No 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .73 - .75
Ceara, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 - .82
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .74 - .75
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 - .82
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.14 - 1.15
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.16 - 1.17
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .24½- —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 - —
Carotene, USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,600 A units per gram., dms., dlvd million units. .174 - —
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram. cns kilo.69.60 - —
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram., cns kilo.87.00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram., cns. gram. .29 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 5.00 - 5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .30 - —
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh., bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .56 - —
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
Imp., inedible, acid-precip. grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, Eastern seaports lb. .21 - .21¼
New Zealand, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .24½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dms., dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls lb. .32 - —
"B," bls. lb. .30 - .31
"C," bls. lb. .29 - .30
Korintje "A," bls. lb. .32 - —
"B," bls. lb. .30 - .31
"C," bls. lb. .29 - .30
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2550- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2650- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2650- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2810- —
tanks lb. .2500- —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2560- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2660- —
tanks lb. .2360- —
hydrogenated, bgs., ton lots lb. .2750- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .2950- —
No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .2200- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2300- —
tanks lb. .1950- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2125- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2225- —
tanks lb. .1925- —
Refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2650- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2750- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2350- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2450- —
tanks lb. .2150- —
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .14¾- .14⅞
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15 - .15¼
75%, dms., works lb. .19 - .20
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼- .46¼
Split, dms. lb. .37¼- .38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb. 5.25 - —
Syn., cns. lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
Resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. .75 - —
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).
Cedarleaf oil, USP XIII cns., dms. lb. 2.85 - 3.75
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms. lb. .51 - .65
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .28¼- —
Indian, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs. ctns., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd., E. lb. .35 - .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd., E lb. .585 - .595
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose).
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs, smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
Cerium chloride, 48%, dms., dlvd lb. .25 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.40 - —
77% CeO, fib. dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - 1.90
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 1.95 - —
Cetyl alcohol, extra fib. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 - .72
NF, fib. cns., 140-lb. lots or more. lb. .48 - —

Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, bls lb. No prices.
Roman, cs. lb. 2.25 - —
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian, bots lb.350.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib dms, c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black).
Charcoal, hardwood, lump bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.78.00 -80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.106.00 - —
25-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.87.00 - —
40-lb. paper bgs. c.l., same basis ton.84.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns lb. 4.85 - 5.25
Chestnut extract, imp. solid, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .0855- —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .0989- —
Chicago acid paste, bbls. frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech, 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb. lots. lb. 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .63 - —
dms. l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .66 - —
Chlordan, clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000-10,000-lb lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
Chlorinated rubber, 125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .70 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
cyls., l.c.l. Metropolitan area lb. .12½- .13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.75
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms c.l lb. .23½- .25½
dms., l.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tech, flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.03 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., l.c.l., works, dlvd. to N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works. lb. 2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb. 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, minimum 4,000 gals., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E, 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd. dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .86½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd. dlvd. E lb. .80½- —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., cyls., 150 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.07 - —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 1.08 - —
cyls., 50 lbs., same basis lb. 1.14 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher
Choline bitartrate, fib dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, tight medium blue content 1-15%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .40 - .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 - .20
Chrome green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31½- —
Chrome orange prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31½- —
Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chromic acid, 99¾% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, 500 to 2,000 lbs., dms., works lb. .10 - —
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45¼- —
Chromium trioxide, NF, bots lb. 1.15 - —
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
NF, yellow broken, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
Cinnamic acid refd. bots. lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots lb. 1.90 - 2.20
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. .95 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 2, bgs lb. .76 - —
Ceylon, "0000," bgs lb. .92 - —
Cinnamon bark oil, bots lb.36.00 -70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.35 - 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms lb. 8.50 -13.50
Citral, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.65
Extra, bots. lb. 4.35 - 5.05
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .29½- .30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 - .30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
hydrous, fine gran bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ¼c. higher
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms. lb. .60 - .90
Java-type, dms. lb. .55 - .90
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 2.30 - 3.30
Civet, artif. bots. lb.13.75 -15.00
Nat., bots. oz. 8.50 -15.00
Clay, ball., dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton.17.50 -21.50
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l. Tenn ton. 8.00 -11.00
Imp., airfloated bgs., c.l., Atl. port net-ton.42.00 -45.75
lump, bulk, Atl. port net-ton.29.50 -35.75
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., airfloated, 99% 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works.ton.10.00 -12.00
Georgia, bgs., l.c.l. works. ton.15.50 - —
Clay, China, dom., airfloated, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.13.50 -14.50
bgs. l.c.l., ex-whse ton.35.00 -36.00
Clay, China, imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me long-ton.20.00 -35.00
powd. bgs., c.l., ex dock. net-ton.50.00 —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse net-ton.60.00 -70.00
Cleve's acid, mixed, bbls. lb 1.05 - —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs. lb. .38½- —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .41 - .42
Clove bud oil, USP, dms. lb. 2.60 - 3.35
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.35
CMC, crude, 96.4% low or medium vis. bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
96.4% low, or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
bgs. or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
CMC, purif. high vis. (see Cellulose gum).
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., tanks, works gal. .17 - —
Coaltar, refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .39 - —
tanks, works gal. .20½- —
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ton.44.00 - —
Carbon and indust., bulk, works. ton.44.00 - —
Core, bulk, works ton.40.50 - —
Fiber, bulk, works ton.48.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381 Type 1, tanks, works ton.41.00 - —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co., dms. dlvd lb. 1.10 - —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250 lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Cobalt blue imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co., powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.57 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.03 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. 2.20 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co., dms lb. .71½- —
Liq., 6% Co., dms. lb. .57½- —
Cobalt metal, 97-99% kgs., ex whse. lb. 2.00 - —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co. bbls. dlvd. lb. .85 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs lb. 1.52 - —
70-71% Co., kgs. lb. 1.48 - —
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co. dms. lb. .29½- —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co. dms., dlvd lb. .89 - —
Cobalt sulfate, monohydrated, 33% Co. dms., dlvd lb. 1.17 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co. dms., dlvd. lb. .44 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.17.80 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls. lb. .22 - —
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .90 - .96
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .20¼- —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .16¼- —
Refd., deodorized, dms., l.c.l lb. .24 - —
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms lb. .20¼- .22
tanks lb. .24 - —
double dist. (stripped), dms lb. .27½- .30
tanks lb. .25 - —
Cod oil, dms., spot lb. .09½- .09½
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz lots oz.13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms. gal. 1.40 - 1.45
Cohosh root, black, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Blue, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots. oz.27.50 -31.00
Colchicum root, bls. lb. .35 - —
Colchicum seed, bgs. lb. .55 - —
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
Flexible, dms. lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls. lb. .72 - —
Colombo root, bls. lb. .15 - .16
Condurango bark, bls. lb. .26 - —
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs lb. .25 - .28
No. 2 bgs. lb. .22 - .24
No. 3, bgs. lb. .15¾- .17
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. lb. .40 - .80
Copaiba oil, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .3340- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .3490- —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .43¼- .43¾
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works, lb. .29½- .30
Cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .37¾- .38¼
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .3855- .4155
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb lots or more lb. .609 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .619 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .639 - .659
Copper gluconate, dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50½- —
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis lb. .29 - —
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .26½- —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .31¼- .31¾
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, works lb. .45¼- —
Copper oxide, red, 97%, USN, Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
90% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .44 - —
Copper oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53½- .63½
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots lb. 4.25 - —
10% active quinolinolate, dms lb. 1.14 - 1.15
Copper resinate, precip, dms., frt. alld lb. .36½- —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1835- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.15 -14.65
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.22.10 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.23.35 - —
Copper sulfate tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.26.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.27.40 -30.40
Copper undecylenate, dms. lb 2.75 - —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton.238.50 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f. ton.232.50 - —
Coriander oil, USP, bots. lb. 8.50 -11.50
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .08¼- —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .07 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .08½- —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .11⅞- —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .04⅜ Nom.
Refd., salad, dms lb. .1760- .1800
tanks lb. .1560- —
Corn oil acids, dist., dms lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Corn starch (see Starch, corn).
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min 100 lbs. 7.33 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.58 - —
Corn syrup, 42° Be., non-ret. dms., c.l 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP, kilo or more gram. 1.90 - 2.00
Costus oil, bots. oz 6.00 - —
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton.68.00 -70.00
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .11 - .11½
tanks, Valley lb. .10¾- —
tanks, Texas, Lubbock lb. .10⅝- .10½
tanks, Texas, Waco lb. .10½- .10⅝
Foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .04 - —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .16½- .16¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Cottonseed pitch, raw, dms., works. lb. .03 - .03¼
tanks, same basis lb. .02¾- —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms. lb. 3.60 - 3.70
Cramp bark, NF, bls. lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys., lb. 3.03 - 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 - —
crude, scln. 60%, tanks, works, gal. .21 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .43 - .44
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .53 - .55
tanks, same basis gal .33 - .35
West Coast creosote prices computed on a basis of 24c. per gallon for straight oil and 20c. per ballon for coaltar.
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Creosote, beechwood, cbys., dms., f.o.b., works, dlvd. in Metropolitan area lb. 1.72 - 1.77
Hardwood, NF, cbys., dms., same basis lb. 1.42 - 1.47
Creosote, pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .0881- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0469- —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
Cresol, USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
2.97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C., m.p. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
o-Cresol, 30°-30.49°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
29°-29.9°C, m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
25°-28.9°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .15 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .49 - —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .72 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content 25% or less, dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
tanks, frt. equald. gal. 1.00 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imp., meta-para content, 25% or less, f.o.b. works, frt. equald. to competitive points, 50 dms. or more gal. 1.03½- —
less than 50 dms., same basis. gal. 1.05 - 1.15
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
Crotonic acid, dms., 200 lbs. or more, l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.14.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .25 - —
Cubeb berries, NF, bgs lb. .90 - —
powd., cs. lb. .95 - —
Cubeb oil, cns lb.12.00 -15.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .35 - —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. No prices.
Turkish, bgs. lb. No prices.
Cumin seed oil, bots., cns. lb. 7.50 -15.50
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .07½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer, mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton.37.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton. 2.85 - —
Cyanamide, indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.75.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.86.00 - —
Indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l. works ton.120.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton.140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 1.02 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.10 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. W. of Rockies gal. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .85 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., works, same basis. lb. .29½- —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .26 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl.48.00 - —
6-oz cyls., works cyl.12.00 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .42 - —
cyls., 100-gal lots gal. .41 - —
cyls., 200-gal. lots gal. .40 - —
Cypress oil, bots. lb. 5.30 - —

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2,4-D, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .53
tanks, same basis lb. .42 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .48 - .53
tanks, works lb. .42 - —
Dammar gum, Batavia A/E, cs lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs. lb. .13¾- .15
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08½- .09⅛
black, bold, bgs lb. .14½- .16½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .12¼- .13⅛
unscraped, bgs. lb. .13 - .14⅛
pale, chips, bgs lb. .14½- .16
nubs, bgs. lb. .17¾- .20
Siam, cs. lb. .30 - .33
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .36 - .41
No. 2, bgs lb. .29 - .33
No. 3, bgs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs. lb. .17 - .19
Dandelion root, bls lb. .28 - —
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
fib dms., l.c.l. works lb. .46 - .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis. lb. .24 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38¼- —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .21 - —
Perfume grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 2.00

Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol).
Deertongue leaves, bls. lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.51.00 - —
17% P, paper bgs., c.l., works ton.60.00 - —
paper bgs., t.l., works ton.60.75 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.69.12 - —
19% P, paper bgs., works, Houston, Tex., c.l., t.l ton.71.50 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices
Degras, common, bbls. lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, bbls. lb. .21 - .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½ - .82
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .53½ - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .83
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½ - .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½ - —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .53 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
SD23A, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½ - .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½ - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½ - .80½
tanks, same basis gal. .53½ - —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
SD-35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
SD-40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .83
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms. lb.15.00 -17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms. lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
Dextrin, corn, canary dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.24 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.39 - —
Indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., canary light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.14 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.29 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.98 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.13 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Dextrin, potato, imp., bgs. lb. .10½ - .11
Dextrose, hydrated, commercial, bgs., c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.70 - —
Anhydrous, commercial, bgs., c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 8.90 - —
Special anhydrous, al. foil lined fib. dms., 200-lb. dms 100 lbs.14.70 - —
100-lb. dms 100 lbs.15.20 - —
USP, dms. lb. .19¾ - —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots. lb. 4.30 - 4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.i., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½ - —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½ - —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Diacetone alcohol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½ - —
Diallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .985 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
o-Dianisidine, dry, tech., fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .93 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .94 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .91 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., dms, frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dvd. E. lb. .32½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .68½ - —
tanks, works lb. .65½ - —
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½ - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .56½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —

2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., l.t.l., dlvd lb. 1.10 - —
Feed grade, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.lb. .87½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - .97
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .85 - .86
tanks, same basis lb. .79 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - .32
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .33
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½ - —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .63½ - .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more same basis. lb. .14½ - —
1,4,-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½ - —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½ - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works lb. .03 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .59½ - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .60 - —
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31½ - —
Dieldrin, dms., dlvd lb. 1.85 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.90 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).
Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½ - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .69½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .70½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .29 - —
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .17½ - —
Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 2.30 - —
5-44 dm. lots, works lb. 2.35 - —
1-4 dm. lots, works lb. 2.40 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .49½ - —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼ - —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52¼ - —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l., dms., works lb. .30¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼ - —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¾ - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .27¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼ - —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½ - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo.100.00 -147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot kilo.110.00 -152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms lb. 1.20 - —
Digitoxin, USP, bots. gram. 4.00 - 4.50
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .32¾ - .34
Diglycol stearate, dms., ton lots lb. .26 - .28
Diglycolic acid, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .67 - —
tanks, works lb. .64 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .07 - —
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk. gram. .07 - —
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenylmethane, pure, dms. lb. 2.55 - —
tech., dms. lb. 1.09 - —

Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½ - —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .31½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½ - —
tanks same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62½ - .63
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾ - —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dilleed, Indian, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .12 - —
Dillseed oil, bots. lb. 2.80 - 5.00
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.10 - 4.10
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 4.85 - 5.10
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.225 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.235 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
70% dms. c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained ammes lb. .68½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis. lb. .69½ - —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis lb. .66 - —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½ - —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.31 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.30 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.28 - —
Dimethyl sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
55-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16½ - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis.lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½ - —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis.lb. .28 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½ - —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .28 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .28 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works. lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.56 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms. lb. .22 - —
89° C., dms. lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .20 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. lb. .11 - —
Refd., 63°C., dms. lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .43½ - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .31½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .28 - —
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .61¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62¼ - —
tanks, works. dlvd. lb. .59¼ - —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l. works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Dipentaerythritol, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .38 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .39 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .59 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .79 - —
tankcars, works gal. .42 - —
Dipentene, steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York gal. .91 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .55 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, cns. lb. .65 - .85
Diphenyl phthalate dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53¾ - —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Diphenylamine, refd., fused tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Refd. diphenylamine in dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton, lots, frt. alld. lb. .49 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .15¼ - —
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .69 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .70 - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., US ports, ex dock ton.76.00 Nom.
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, 100% basis.lb. 1.05 - —

Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. equald. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .117 - —
Dodecylphenol, c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½ - —
Dodecylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. per pound higher.
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:
Blue, FD&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb.15.65 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No 1 lb.15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb.19.60 -22.85
No. 3 lb.31.30 -35.90
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb 5.90 7.85
No. 2 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 3 lb.19.60 -22.85
No. 4 lb 5.55 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb.15.65 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 9.15 -11.05
No. 5 lb 3.30 4.10
No. 6 lb 3.30 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1 lb.10.50 -10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 lb.15.65 -16.10
No. 6 lb.15.65 -16.10
No. 7 lb.14.35 -14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 4 lb.19.60 -20.05
No. 5 lb 3.80 - 4.25
Red, D&C, No 17 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 18 lb.23.60 -24.00
No. 19 lb.15.00 -15.45
No. 21 lb 3.90 - 4.35
No. 22 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 28 lb.24.15 -24.65
No. 33 lb.17.00 -17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2 lb.15.65 -16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 8 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 10 lb.13.05 -13.50
No. 11 lb.13.05 -13.50
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.15.65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.13.05 -13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.10.50 -10.95
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
20 Chrysoidine Y dustless lb. .89 - —
27 Fast light, orange 2G lb. 1.29 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. 1.05 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb. 1.18 - —
40 Orange R, extra, conc lb. 1.52 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.55 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. 1.16 - —
151 Orange AD lb. .79 - —
161 Orange lb. .94 - —
176 Fast Red A, conc lb. 1.53 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.47 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. 1.31 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. 1.20 - —
202 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. 1.07 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .92 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. 1.30 - —
234 Brown Y lb. 1.27 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. 1.37 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 1.91 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.70 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 2.19 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc lb. 2.61 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 2.12 - —
332 Brown, RX, conc lb. 1.35 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 3.11 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 2.60 - —
401 Diazo black BHD lb. .93 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.53 - —
419 Red FC lb. 1.45 - —
420 Brown M lb. 1.40 - —
448 Red 4BX, conc lb. 1.69 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.93 - —
561 Brown B lb. 2.89 - —
581 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.33 - —
593 Green BY, conc lb. 1.02 - —
596 Yellow brown K, extra lb. 1.26 - —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.31 - —
639 Fast Yellow GG lb. 2.33 - —
640 Yellow XX lb. 2.30 - —
655 Yellow OX lb. 2.45 - —
657 Malachite green V, crystals lb. 2.73 - —
662 Brilliant green G lb. 3.62 - —
667 Milling green 6B, conc lb. 4.78 - —
671 Blue EG lb. 1.85 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 6BN powder lb. 2.25 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG lb. 2.44 - —
729 Blue B, extra conc lb. 3.61 - —
749 Red BX lb. 4.76 - —
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS lb. 2.67 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc lb. 3.67 - —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc lb. 4.11 - —
860 Induline base ZM lb. 1.07 - —
865 Nigrosine J lb. 4.76 - —
922 Blue GXX lb. 2.22 - —
978 Black GXCF, conc lb. .38 - —
1034 Alizarin red SC lb. 3.31 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanine green base Z lb. 6.13 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb. 3.02 - —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.56 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste lb. 2.28 - —
1101 Jade green N supra, double paste lb. 1.55 - —
1106 Blue RS double paste lb. 3.85 - —
1113 Blue BLFD double paste lb. 2.92 - —
1151 Brown R single paste lb. 2.29 - —
1171 Indigo synthetic 20% paste lb. .31 - —
1217 Orange RD double powder. lb. 4.60 - —
p-4 Brown PG lb. 3.00 - —
p-24 Gray L lb. 2.08 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 3.62 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ conc lb. 2.48 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.70 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb. 1.76 - —
Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums dlvd. No.
24 Oil orange Z-7078 lb. 1.06 - —
73 Oil Scarlet BL lb. 1.70 - —
1073 Oil violet ZIRS lb. 6.81 - —
1078 Alizarin green CG lb. 3.53 - —
1080 Oil violet special Z lb. 6.81 - —
Oil black ZBC lb. 4.46 - —
Oil black ZBD lb. 3.03 - —
Oil black ZHH lb. 4.61 - —
Oil black ZMM lb. 6.52 - —
Oil blue ZN lb. 8.02 - —
Oil blue ZV lb. 4.95 - —
Oil orange ZMG lb. 1.32 - —
Oil red N-1700 lb. 1.76 - —
Oil yellow ZG conc lb. 6.33 - —

Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. No.
p-517 Spirit yellow 2R conc....lb. 4.62 - —
p-520 Spirit orange ZR conc....lb. 5.87 - —
Spirit black RB .....lb. 3.54 - —
Spirit brown ZG.....lb. 5.30 - —
Spirit red B conc.....lb. 6.41 - —

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Echinacea root, bls.....lb. 1.10 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Egg yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. 1.33 - 1.35
tanners, bbls.....lb. .06 - .06½
Elm bark, grinding bls. .....lb. .30 - .32
Powd., bbls, bxs. .....lb. .45 - —
Select, bundles.....lb. .75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz.42.00 -48.25
Endrin, tech., dms., t.l., dlvd.....lb. 3.44 - —
Eosin red toner, bbls., works.....lb. 1.85 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous bots. 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms., oz. .60 - .65
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., dms., oz. .60 - .80
Powd., dms. ..... oz. .60 - .80
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd .lb. .35½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .36½- —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .33 - —
1-Epinephrine base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .58 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Erigeron oil, cns. ..... lb.11.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined.....lb. 1.60 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots.....oz.72.50 -84.00
Eserine sulfate, bots. .....oz.87.75 - —
1-Epinephrine base, syn., USP bots.,
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va. .....lb. .17 - —
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld .lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .12¼- —
95-93%, dms., c.l., dlvd. .lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .12¾- —
99% dms., c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .13 - —
Syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd .lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .12½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. .lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .12¾- —
99% dms., c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .13 - —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .58½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .59½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .56 - —
Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. .....lb. .36 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. .....lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .34 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies .gal.20.63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .gal.20.68 -20.74
tanks, same basis .....gal.20.47 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies .gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis .....gal. .52 - —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies .gal.21.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .gal.21.80 -21.86
tanks, same basis .....gal.21.59 - —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .17½- —
Ethyl benzoate, bots. .....lb. .90 - —
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.E. .lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E ...lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. .....lb. .41 - —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works. .lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... .....lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works .....lb. .28 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works. .lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works.....lb. .36¾- —
tanks, works .....lb. .34 - —
Ethyl butyrate, works.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E lb. .73 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E.lb. .75 - —
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E. lb. .68 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E. lb. .70 - —
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works. lb. .20 - .22
dms., works .....lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works .....lb. .10 - —
Ethyl cinnamate, cns. ..... .lb. 3.35 - 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E .....lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. .....lb. .41½- —
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms. .lb. .27 - —
Anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns .lb. 1.01 - —
½-lb. cns. .....lb. 1.09 - —
¼-lb. cns. .....lb. 1.21 - —
Ethyl ether, indust. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. .....lb. .11 - —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E. .....lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd. E .....lb. 34½- —
(2-Ethyl hexoic acid, 1c. higher W. of Rockies).
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E. .lb. .42½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis.....lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Prices of 2-ethyihexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms. c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .23¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .21¼- —

Ethyl iodide, cbys., works.....lb. 2.20 - —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald. .lb. .52 - —
dms., l.t.l. frt. equald. .....lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. equald. .....lb. .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots. .oz.11.85 - —
Ethyl nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Ethyl oenanthate, dms. .....lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO, dms., c.l., dlvd. .lb. .44¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .42 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works. lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls. .....lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. .lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. .....lb. .58 - —
tanks, frt. alld. .....lb. .55 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald .lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works .lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .30¾- —
Ethylene, contract, ref'y. gate....lb. .0475- .0525
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald .lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. equald. .....lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt. equald .....lb. .28½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. .lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.

Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. .lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. .lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. .....lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd E. .....lb. .19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E .lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. .....lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. .....lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E .lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. .....lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd., E. .....lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E .lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. .....lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd., E. .....lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E .lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. .....lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. .....lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms .lb. .33 - .35
Ethylene oxide, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. .....lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. .....lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis .lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis..lb. .40 - —

Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots and over lb. 6.75 - —
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms..... lb. .95 - 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-75%, dms .lb. .61 - 1.05
NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms. ....lb. .68 - 1.20
Eugenol, USP, dms .....lb. 1.60 - 2.23
Euphorbia herb, bls. .....lb. .15 - .17

F

F acid, crude, paste, bbls., works. lb. 2.10 - —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton. higher
Fennel oil, sweet USP, cns. .....lb. 2.73 - 2.95
Fennel seed Argentine, bgs.....lb. .14 - —
French, light, bgs .....lb. .21 - —
Indian, light, bgs .....lb. .24½- —
Rumanian, bgs. .....lb. .14 - —
Yugoslav, light, bgs .....lb. .22½- —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .07½- —
Ferric acetate, soln., USP IX, cbys. lb. .16 - —
USP IX, cbys. .....lb. .17 - —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms. l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 8.50 - —
Indust., cryst., bois., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25

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Polyethylene Glycols
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Caustic Soda
Soda Ash
Sodium Bicarbonate

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Ferric chloride, anhyd., 42° Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. .07½- .09
Ferric citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .28¼- —
Ferric oxalate, gran., dms. lb. .89 - .91
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran. pearls, cs lb. .72 - .75
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms. lb. .79 - —
Ferric resinate, 6¾% Fe., dms., ton, lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l. works ton. 35.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 36.25 -42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton. 33.25 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 - .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 - .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .32½- .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, dms. lb. .96 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 34.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area, 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .09½- .10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls. gal. 32.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls. gal. 3.75 - 4.00
Fir oil, Canada, cns. lb. 2.85 - 4.00
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1350- .1400
Kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1580- .1630
Light-pressed, dms. lb. .1200- .1250
tanks lb. .1050- —
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units per gram., dms. 1,000,000 units. .17½- —
500,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast ton. 158.00 -160.00
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast ton. 154.00 -156.00
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib. dms., kilo or more gram. .44 - —
10% feed grade, fib. dms., 3 kilos or more kilo. 44.00 - —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0645- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0380- —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0670- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0405- —
Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0350- —
Formic acid, 85%, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .1570- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls. lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton. 19.00 - —
Calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton. 20.00 -21.75
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton. 17.50 - —
Oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 16.30 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton. 17.50 -18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l., ship't. point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼- —
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. lb. .13 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .31 - —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. lb. .184 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .31¼- —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22½- —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15½- —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43½- —
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22¼- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .73 - —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Gallic acid, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.78 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.50 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.45 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, dom., bots. oz. 4.75 - 6.05
Imp., bots. oz. 4.50 - 5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, pure pork skin), 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .54 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .65 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .71 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .74 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .83 - —
Gelsemium root, bls. lb. .26 - —
Gentian root, bls. lb. .23 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs. lb. .27 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .28 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Standard, cns., dms. lb. 2.05 - 2.40
soap grade, dms lb. 1.10 - 1.75
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns. lb. 16.50 -18.50
Bourbon, cns. lb. 19.00 -21.00
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).
Geranyl acetate, cns. lb. 2.00 - 2.70
Ginger oil, dist., bots lb. 10.50 -14.00
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 5.00 - 5.60
NF, from Jamaican root, botts. lb. 8.75 -10.25
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs lb. .15 - —
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs lb. .45 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .13 - —
Sierra Leone, bgs lb. .15 - —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, dms., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
dms. l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13½- —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs. c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c higher.
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 2c higher.
1-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 1.85 - —
1-Glutamine, bots., 1-9 kilo lots, gram. .15 - —
Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification, 88%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18¾ Nom.
nat., crude, soapiye, 80%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .17½ Nom.
Imp., nat., crude, soapiye, 80%, c.i.f. lb. .17 Nom.
Glycerine, nat., refd., USP, CP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29⅜- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29⅞- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27⅜- —
USP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .26¾- —
Nat., high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½- —
Glycerine, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27¾- —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 3.75 - —
Grapefruit oil, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Graphite, amorp, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms. ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Flake, No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .08½- .08¼
Yellow, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07¼- .07¼
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .15¾- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .16¾- .18¾
extra winter, strained, dms., c.l. lb. .18¼- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .19¼- .21¼
prime, burning, dms., c.l. lb. .19¾- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .20¼- .22¼

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls. lb. .45 - —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst. dms., tins lb. 2.10 - 2.15
NF liq. cbys., dms. lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF, VII, dms. lb. 2.40 - 2.45
Guaiacwood oil, cns lb. .75 - 1.30
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .38 - .44
bgs., 5,000 lbs. or more lb. .39 - .44
Tech. grade, bgs. lb. .30 - .33

Gums

Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York ton. 20.30 - —
Gypsum, terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis ton. 20.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York ton. 17.00 - —
Imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, New York ton. 55.00 - —
100-lb paper bgs., ex whse. ton. 60.00 -62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .90 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .95 - —
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.45 - —
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls lb. 2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .21 - —
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
Paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½- —
Hemlock oil, cns. lb. 2.85 - 3.55
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Heptachlor, dms., c.l., t.l., 100% basis, frt. alld lb. .90 - —
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .16¼- —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .16¼- —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .16¼- —
Hesperidin, purif., 100-lb. fib. dms., f.o.b., works lb. 8.85 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works lb. 22.50 - —
bots., 5-lb. lots, works lb. 23.00 - —
bots., 1-lb lots, works lb. 23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms. lb. 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York lb. .233 - —
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .243 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .253 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia lb. .42½- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½- .48½
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .20 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex., dlvd gal. .16 - —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .16 - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35¾- —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.00 - 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Hexyl salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 25-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 3.00 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots. oz. 3.90 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Horehound herb, bls. lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret. dms., works lb. 1.35 - 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys. lb. 2.92 - —
1.70 s.g. cbys. lb. 3.23 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¾- .30¼
tanks, dlvd. zone 1 lb. .27¼- —
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., and the western part of Texas.
Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride)
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 28.00 - —
Hydrochloric acid, 20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100-lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works frt. equald ton. 30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works frt. equald ton. 35.00 - —
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers cbys. extra c.l. works lb. .15¾- —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
Hydrochloric acid, 5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 2.25 - —
Hydrocortisone alcohol, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 2.25 - —
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 19.25 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
20-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 15.50 - —
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.
Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 98%, tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½- .32½
cyls. dlvd. W. lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls. dlvd. lb. .03¾- .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .202 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .84½ - —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms., Philadelphia and Chicago lb. .11 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va. lb. .073 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.80
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, low viscosity grades, 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. 1.00 - —
2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.05 - —
150 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis. lb. 1.07 - —
Less than 150-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.17 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, high viscosity grades, 20,000-lb. lots or more, more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. 1.10 - —
2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.15 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, 85 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.17 - —
Less than 85-lb. lots, same basis. lb. 1.27 - —
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots.oz. 6.00 - 7.00
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots. oz. 6.00 - 6.50
Hypernic extract, cryst. No. 1 bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
Liq. No. 1 bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .27 - —
Hypophosphorus acid, purif. 50% cbys., ton lots, f.o.b. works lb. .85 - —
NF, 30%, cbys., all quantities, same basis lb. .75 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms. lb. .75 - 1.05
Indigo (see Dyes coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn).
Indole, CP, bots lb. 15.75 -18.25
Inositol, bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd. lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. lb. .95 - —
Resub., USP, dms lb. 2.00 - 2.02
Iodochlorohydroquinolin, USP, dms. lb. 3.60 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs. lb. 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. lb. 3.75 - 4.15
b-Ionone, cns. lb. 4.20 - 4.90
Ipecac root, whole, bgs lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. 9.50 -10.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. lb. .28 - .34
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .57 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis. lb. .58 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
Iron blue, reg., dom., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .52 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis. lb. .53 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .54 - —
Iron blue, reg., imp., British, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis. lb. .49 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .50 - —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon., Wyo., Utah, f'ol. and Nev.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works lb. .05½- —
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¼- —
Iron oxide, red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .14¼- —
Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse. New York. lb. .06½ Nom.
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .023 - .024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
Other shades, same basis lb. .12 - —
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Isoborneol, cns. lb. 1.44 - 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns. lb. .48 - .56
Isobornyl formate, dms. lb. 1.20 - —
Isobornyl propionate, dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns. lb. .75 - 1.00
Solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¾- —

Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.13½	—
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.28½	—
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.19½	—
Isoeugenol, cns.	lb.	3.55	3.75
Isoniazid, powd., kilo or more	kilo.	18.00	—
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib dms., works	lb.	4.25	—
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).			
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.23½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.24½	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.21	—
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy	gal.	.15½	—
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).			
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.25¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22½	—
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11½	—
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.58	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.65	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.42	—
95%, c.l., dms., dlvd.	gal.	.60	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.67	—
tanks, dlvd.	gal.	.44	—
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.62	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.71	—
tanks, dlvd.	gal.	.46	—
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).			
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07	—
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC), tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	1.00	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	1.05	1.25
tanks, works.	lb.	.99	—
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).			
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.75	—
450-lb. fib. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.80	.90
Isoquinoline, dms., works	lb.	.65	1.25
Itaconic acid, purif. fib. dms., c.l. works	lb.	.54	—
fib. dms. l.c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
Tech. fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.39	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.40	—

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis	lb.	2.45	—
Powd., bbls., same basis	lb.	2.50	2.85
Jalap root, NF, bls.	lb.	.85	—
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	1.00	—
Japan wax, cs	lb.	.28	.30
Juniper berries, bgs.	lb.	.15	—
Juniper berry oil, bots.	lb.	2.90	3.75
Twice rectified bots.	lb.	3.60	7.00
Juniper tar oil, NF dms	lb.	.42	.60
Juniper wood oil, tech. cns.	lb.	.38	.55

K

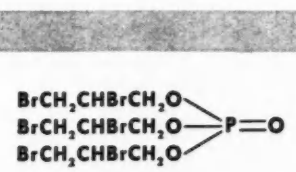
Kaolin (see also Clay, China).			
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms.	lb.	.10	.12
colloidal, 50-lb. bgs.	lb.	.15½	.17½
Karaya gum No. 1, NF, powd. bbls.	lb.	.38	.43
No. 2, powd., bbls.	lb.	.32	.34
No. 3, powd., bbls.	lb.	.28	.30
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.00	—
Kola nuts, bgs.	lb.	.13	—

L

L acid, bbls., works	lb.	1.25	—
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.174	—
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F. b.r., tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.20	—
Lacquer diluent, benzene type, tanks, group 3	gal.	.1550	—
Toluene type, tanks, group 3	gal.	.14375	—
tanks, Houston, Tex.	gal.	.16	—
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.1789	.2740
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald	lb.	.1839	.2790
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald	lb.	.1889	.2840
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald.	lb.	.1938	.2890
80%, c.l., bbls., dms., frt. equald	lb.	.3039	.4625
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald	lb.	.3089	.4675
bbls. dms 5 to 19 frt. equald.	lb.	.3139	.4725
bbls., dms., 1 to 4 frt. equald.	lb.	.3189	.4775
Plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works	lb.	.2740	—
bbls., 20 or more, works	lb.	.2790	—
bbls., 5 to 19, works	lb.	.2840	—
bbls., 1 to 4, works	lb.	.2890	—
80%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.4625	—
bbls., 5 to 19, works	lb.	.4725	—
bbls., 1 to 4, works	lb.	.4775	—
Tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.80	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.20	—
44%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.45	12.70
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.85	13.10
USP, 85%, cbys.	lb.	.85	—
Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.14	—
bgs., 6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.14½	—
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.14¾	—
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.15¼	—
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.			
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03½	—
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.21¼	—
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.22¼	—
fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.22¾	—
USP lactose in bags ½c. to 1c. lower.			
Lactose, USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.18½	—
bgs., l.t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.19	.19¾
Lady's slipper root, bls.	lb.	3.50	3.75
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works	lb.	1.25	—
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.16	.45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.27	.29
USP, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.24	.26
hydrous, dms., works	lb.	.23	.25
Lard, cash, dms.	lb.	.1020	—
Lard oil (see Grease oil).			
Larkspur seed, bgs.	lb.	.35	—
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns.	lb.	9.75	12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls.	lb.	.60	—
Lauric acid, 90%, dms	lb.	.35½	.38
tanks	lb.	.33¼	—
Lauryl alcohol, bots.	lb.	2.00	2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works	lb.	.65½	—
dms., l.t.l., works	lb.	.66	—
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms.	lb.	1.25	2.00
Abrial, dms.	lb.	1.00	1.50
Lavender flowers, medium, bls	lb.	.75	.80
Ord., bls.	lb.	.25	.40
Select., bls.	lb.	1.10	—
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns	lb.	3.50	9.50
38-42% ester, cns	lb.	5.00	10.00
Spike, Spanish, cns.	lb.	2.30	2.85
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd	lb.	.34½	—
White, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.25½	—
gran., bbls.	lb.	.26½	—
powd., bbls.	lb.	.25½	—
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, any quantity, frt. alld. on $100 or more	lb.	.26½	—
1-lb. bgs., same basis	lb.	.36½	—
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt point, frt. alld.	lb.	.17	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).			
Lead chloride, dms.	lb.	.52	—
Lead iodide NF V jars	lb.	3.82	—
Lead linoleate fused 26% Pb. dms.	lb.	.38	—
Lead metal, prime, pigs, New York.	lb.	.13	—
St. Louis	lb.	.1280	—
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.143	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.153	—
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.19½	—
24% Pb, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.24¼	—
Solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.31¾	—
Lead nitrate, bbls.	lb.	.24¼	.26¾
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works	lb.	.29¾	.34¼
Lead peroxide, tech. powd., bbls	lb.	.45	.50
Lead phthalate dibasic dms., works.	lb.	.41	—
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.15¼	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.1545	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1645	—
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.1560	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1660	—
Lead resinate, precip. 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.40¼	—
Lead salicylate, normal, dms., works.	lb.	.46	—
Lead silicate (see Lead white basic silicate).			
Lead, basic silico-chromate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mfg. point, frt. alld	lb.	.19¾	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¾	—
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate).			
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms	lb.	.15	—
24% Pb, dms.	lb.	.18½	—
Solid, 30% Pb, dms.	lb.	.23¼	—
Lead, white basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld.	lb.	.17¾	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¾	—
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld	lb.	.16¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
Lead, white, basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld	lb.	.17	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.14	.15
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	.16
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	.14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14	.15

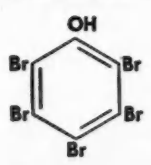
FLAME-PROOF with BROMINE

For plastics, textiles, fluids, protective coatings, paper and wood products . . .
Four new brominated flame-proofing compounds.



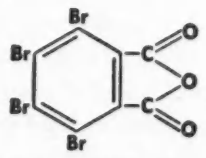
TRIS (2,3-DIBROMOPROPYL) PHOSPHATE
Bromine content: 68.7%

APPLICATIONS:
- To flame-proof polystyrene foam and other foamed systems.
- As a secondary plasticizer in vinyls to impart flame-retardancy.
- To flame-proof cotton and rayon.
- Outstanding flame-proofing properties may be produced in cutting oils.
- As a flame-proofing additive in spray-coating lacquers for paper and wood products.
- High dielectric constant suggests its use in the electrical field (transformers, switches, potting formulations).



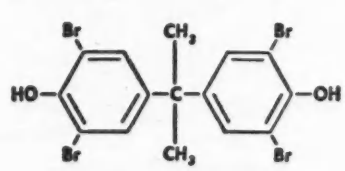
PENTABROMOPHENOL
Bromine content: 81.8%.

APPLICATIONS:
- To flame-proof wall board, piers, telephone poles and other structural wood forms.
- To provide termite control in wood structures.
- As the flame-proofing agent in phenolic resins.
- Presents promise in anti-fouling paints for marine applications.
- As a mildew preventative in resins.



TETRABROMOPHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE
Bromine content: 68.9%

APPLICATIONS:
- As a flame-proofer in the manufactuer of polyamide resins for electrical insulation.
- Can be reacted with polyhydric alcohols to impart flame-proof properties in polyester resins and in the manufacture of alkyd resins for protective coatings.
- As a curing agent in the manufacture of epoxy resins.
- In the manufacture of novel phthalein dyes.



TETRABROMOBISPHENOL-A
Bromine content: 58.8%

APPLICATIONS:
- In the manufacture of flame-proof epoxy foams and coatings.
- To reduce flammability in polyurethane and styrene foams.
- May lead to flame-proof polyester resins by reaction with dibasic acids.
- May give unusual polycarbonate resins.

BROMINATED COMPOUNDS are several times more efficient than their chlorine analogs for flame-proofing. This superiority is fundamental rather than one of degree, and it is why these compounds may increase the fire-resistance of your plastics, textiles, fluids, protective coatings, paper and wood products.

The flame-proofing advantages of these new Michigan Chemical compounds permit the use of smaller quantities than would be required with chlorine compounds. As a result, there will be less disturbance of the physical properties and appearance of the end product.

Michigan Chemical can now furnish testing quantities of these new compounds. Your letterhead request for samples or data will receive prompt attention.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
599 North Banksen Street, Saint Louis, Michigan
EASTERN SALES OFFICE: 230 Park Avenue • New York 17, New York
C-58-6

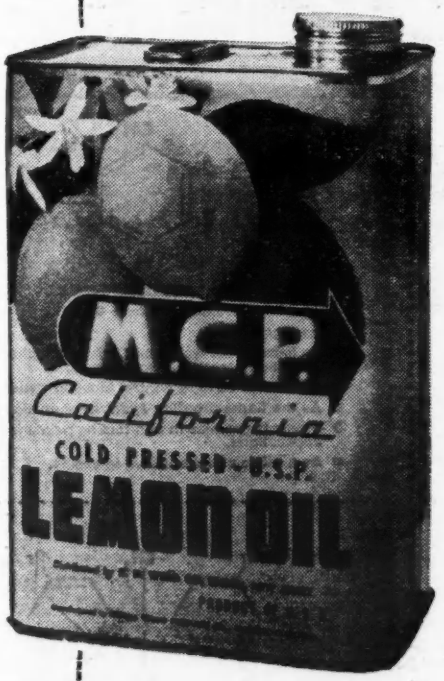
Lemon Bioflavonoid Complex—2-Mercaptobenzothiazole

Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, works lb. 9.00 - —
Lemon oil, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 3.15 - 4.00
Messina, cns. lb. 4.50 - 9.50
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms. lb. .90 - 1.15
dl-Leucine, dms., works lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. lb. .15 - .17
Powd., bls. lb. .12 - .15
Whole, bls. lb. .10 - .12
Linaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Lignosulfonate (see under ammonium or sodium lignin sulfonate).
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs., works, E. ton. 14.25 - —
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 17.25 - —
Lime, chemical, spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 18.25 - —
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge.
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns. lb 6.50 - 6.80
West Indian, cns. lb. 6.50 - 7.80
Expressed, West Indian, cns. lb. 7.75 -13.70
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 3.80 - 4.30
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works lb. 4.40 - —
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb. 4.20 - 4.90
96-98%, dms. lb. 4.75 - 5.60
Ex petitgrain, bots. lb. 4.80 - 5.90
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works lb. 4.40 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation, to distributors, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Lindane, tech., to formulators, dms., 1-2,000 lbs., dlvd. lb. 2.40 - —
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls. lb. .25 - —
Without leaves, bls. lb. .30 - —
Linseed meal expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis, mills ton. Nominal
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis. ton. 74.50 Nom.
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York lb. .1630- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .1730- —
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1280- —
tanks, New York lb. .1430- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1480- .1490
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .1930- —
Water-white, dms. lb. .2230- —
Linseed pitch, dms. lb. .06 - .06¼
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .14¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
Lithium benzoate, dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., works, frt. equald lb. 2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29¼- —
dms., ton lots to t.l., dlvd lb. 1.30 - 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .67 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .73 - —
Lithium carbonate, tech., dms., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .79 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots lb. 1.23½- —
Tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld lb. .87 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .88 - .92
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots. lb. 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 2.15 - —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd. lb. 2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd. lb. 2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 800-lb. lots or more, works lb. 9.50 - —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .73 - —
Lithium manganite, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .47½- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works lb. .98 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.47 - —
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .08¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .09¼- —
Lithopone, titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
Lobelia herb, bls. lb. .55 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz. 37.50 -38.50
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs. lb. .38 - .39
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
Liq. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
Solid, No. 1, bxs., c.l. lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 9.00 - —
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms., 25 lbs. or more lb. 8.00 - —

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls. lb. 2.45 - —
No. 2 whole, bls. lb. 2.15 - —
siftings, bls. lb. 1.95 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms. lb. 12.75 -15.75
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., cns., frt. equald lb. .25¾- .26¼
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .29¾- .30¼
rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .29¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- —
Magnesia, calcined, USP, light bgs. lb. .36¼- .37¼
heavy, fib. dms. lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd. bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 82.50 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain bulk c.l., Chawelah, Wash. ton. 46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, cs., jars lb. .95 - 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½- —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- .13¼
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .14½- .15¼
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
Magnesium chloride, hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton. 55.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 65.00 -80.00
Magnesium gluconate, dms. lb. 1.43 - —
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works lb. .24½- .25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
Magnesium metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - —
Pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼ - —
Sticks, cs. works frt. alld. on carlots lb. .50 - —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. .29 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs, l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs, smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisicilate 7c. per. lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls, works lb. 5.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .89 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .92 - 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms. lb. .37¼- —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .28¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .27¾- —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per. lb. higher.
Malic acid, tech., dms. lb. .50 - —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Mandrake root, bls lb. .45 - .48
Manganese acetate, dms., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Manganese borate, tech., fib. dms. lb. .23½- —
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb. lots and more, works lb. .11 - .16
Manganese chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .21¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .23½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net works ton. 148.00 - —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., same basis ton. 144.50 - —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms., same basis ton. 152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.
Manganese gluconate, dms. lb. 1.84 - —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .35¾- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .41¼- —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .34 - —
dms., ton lots, dlvd. E. lb. .36 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E. lb. .38 - —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29¾- —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms lb. .25¼- —
Precip., 6¼-7% Mn, dms lb. .33 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 97.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 104.50 - —
Manganese tallate, 6% dms lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 32% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock ton. 67.00 -68.00
Mangrove bark, South American, 30% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock ton. 47.00 -50.00
Manila copal gum, C, bgs. lb. .35 - .39
DBB, bgs. lb. .25 - .28
DK, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DK, dust bgs. lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. lb. .20 - .24
WS, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
fib. dms. to ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
fib. dms., single dm., works lb. .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms. lb. .04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Menadione, USP, bots. gram. .044 - .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .07¼ Nom.
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Japanese, cs. lb. 7.00 - 7.18
Syn., USP, racemic, cns lb. 4.50 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 - —
bgs., fib. dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 - —

ONE LABEL — *First Grade Only*
ONE PRICE — *That Saves You Money*
. . . and Perfect Performance for *Every* Purpose!



M. C. P.
Pure
Unadulterated
California
LEMON OIL
U.S.P.

An *Exclusively First Grade Lemon Oil* . . . Cold Pressed in California . . . and *Packed by the Producer* to Assure Highest Quality

For nearly 30 years, Mutual Citrus Products Co. has been cold-pressing California lemon oil for distribution by others. Now, M.C.P. LEMON OIL is being *prepared and packed* under the M.C.P. label. There is only *one* label and *one* quality — *the highest* — for M.C.P. LEMON OIL. Yet, M.C.P. LEMON OIL costs you *less* . . . while providing a product that is unsurpassed for flavor, purity, and dependability . . . for *every* purpose.

Produced and Packed by
MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS COMPANY
Since 1928 Growers and Processors of Citrus Products

Distributed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS CO.
424 South Atchison Street, Anaheim, Calif.

R. D. WEBB & CO., INC.
137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .34 - —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .36 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 4.96 - —
gran. or powd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide NF VIII, powd., fib. dms lb. 6.84 - —
Mercuric iodide, red, NF X, fib. dms., lb. 7.72 - —
Mercuric oxide, red, NF X, powd., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 5.97 - —
Tech., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 5.77 - —
Mercuric oxide, yellow, NF X, fib. dms lb. 6.14 - —
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 5.60 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide, yellow, NF, fib. dms lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net flask 220.00 -224.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb .57 - .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m- Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47½- .80
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .85 - —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l. or t.l. min., dlvd gal. .47½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .54½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .31 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd gal. .26 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., works gal. .25 - —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l., min. frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .58½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, min., dlvd., Metropolitan area gal. .35 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd. gal. .30 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Methapyrilene hydrochloride, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. 27.25 - —
Methapyrilene fumarate, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. 21.75 - —
Methionine hydroxyanalogue, (calcium salt) 90% min., dms., t.l., frt alld lb. 1.25 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. 1.29 - —
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
Feed grade 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.55 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .66 - .70
Methyl abietate non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .21½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22½
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .23½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .24 - .24½

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .62½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .72 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. gal. .51 - —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.

Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd, E. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Methyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .65 - .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld lb. .62 - .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. 1.03 - —
Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. .79 - .89
Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis. lb. .12¾- —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.55 - 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms. lb. .35 - .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works lb. .21¼- —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works lb. .23 - —

Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb. 28.00 -31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.85
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Belle, W. Va. lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 3.00 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl parathion tech., 80%, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .84 - —

Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.

Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms. lb. 6.90 - —
Methyl salicate, USP, cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .62½- .67½
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots gram. No Prices.
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.80 - —
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.35 - —

Methyl violet prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.

Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - —

Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., tank trucks, maximum load limit, dlvd lb. .12½- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., dlvd lb. .13½- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs. c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - —
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
bgs., l.c.l. ex-whse. lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse, or freight alld. E lb. .09 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper, bgs. c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
bgs. ex-whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 - —

Mica, wet-grd., white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse., or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 - —

Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher.

Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 - .12
Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .62 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .67 - —
tankcars refy. gal. .46 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .46 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .47 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .53 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .80 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .59 - —

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Mineral oil, white, USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .77 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 • —
tankcars, refy. gal. .61 • —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b., New York gal. .84 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89 • —
tankcars, refy. gal. .63 • —
300-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .84½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89½- —
tankcars, refy. gal. .68½- —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1760- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1860- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy. Watson, Calif. gal. .25 • —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .25 • —
Houston, Tex. gal. .25 • —
Philadelphia gal. .32 • —
Newark gal. .29 • —
New York, dlvd. gal. .30½- —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2725- —
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal. .37½- —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal. .38½- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, regular, tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .169 • —
tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 • —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .145 • —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 • —
Buffalo gal. .20½- —
Chicago gal. .289 • —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Newark gal. .19 • —
New York gal. .19 • —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 • —
Providence gal. .20½- —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene)
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.30 • —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .12¼- .12½
tanks, New York gal. .16 • —
Molybdated orange, bbls. lb. .48 • —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 7.84 • —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 9.13 • —
Molybdenum trioxide, purif., dms., works lb. 1.15 • —
Tech., chemical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.48 • —
Tech., metallurgical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.47 • —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .968 • —
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 • —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .37½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 • —
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .56 • —
tanks, works lb. .54 • —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¾- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 • —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous, solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .38½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis, lb. .40 • —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .35 • —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 • —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 • —
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .30 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .26 • —
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .38 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis, lb. .26 • —
40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis, lb. .26 • —
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .30 • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .31 • —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 3.05 • —
dms, 100-lb. lots, same basis lb. 3.25 • —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., any quantity, dlvd lb. 1.07 • —
Monosodium phosphate (see sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-butyl-m-cresol).
Montan wax, dom., refd., bgs. lb. .29 - .30
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
German, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
Morphine, ens. oz. 12.40 -12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., ens oz. 9.95 -10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, ens oz. 9.50 - 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, ens oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP, ens. oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .52¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.45 - 5.15
ens., 25-lb. lots lb. 5.05 - 5.65
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.70 - 5.30
ens., 25-lb. lots lb. 5.35 - —
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.40 - —
ens., 25-lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bags. lb. .11½- —
Montana, yellows, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Oriental, bgs. lb. .07½- —
Mustard oil, syn. bots. lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Mustard seed oil, nat., dms. lb. 9.50 - 9.85
Myristic acid, bgs. lb. .27 - .29½
tanks lb. .26¾- —
Myrobalans, Bombay ton. 44.00 -45.00
J-1, genuine, bgs., ex dock ton. 50.00 -51.00
J-1, crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 65.00 -66.00
Myrobalans, extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .10½- .10¾
Myrrh gum, cs. lb. .50 - .55

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's, 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .15 - .15½
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .19 - —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .18 - —
San Francisco gal. .179 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .18 - —
east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
group 3 gal. .13875 —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, tankwagon, Boston gal. .21½- —
Chicago gal. .299 • —
Cleveland gal. .24½- —
Houston, Tex. gal. .15½- —
Newark gal. .20½- —
New York gal. .20½- —
Philadelphia gal. .21½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 • —
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- .08
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 • —
Imp., 78°, bgs., large lots lb. .04 • —
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- —
Naphthalene, refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 • —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .35 • —
Naphthol, ITR, red toner, bbls., works lb. 5.50 • —
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Nevile and Winther's acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb. .50 • —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 • —
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Casella acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).
Naringin, fib. dms. lb. 2.50 • •
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms. lb. .30 - .33
20° cold test, dms. lb. .29 - .32
30° cold test, dms. lb. .28 - .31
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram. .25 • —
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .30 • —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots. lb. 550.00 -575.00
Tunisian, bots. lb. 400.00 • —
Nerolin, ens. lb. 2.53 - 2.65
Nevile and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.30 • —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .69½- .73½

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Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd....lb. .78¼- .85¼
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .37 - .45
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .72 - .73
Nickel metal electro cathodes, cs., works. lb. .74 - —
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works.....lb. .32½- .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Green, bbls. .....lb. .84 - —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .28½- .38
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt, adjusted kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms. frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
40%, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic acid, USP, dms., dlvd kilo. 8.00 - 8.30
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Niger seed, bgs .....lb. .10¼- —
Nikethamide cbys. .....lb. 5.00 - —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E ...100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E. ...100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E. ...100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be. cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E ...100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
Nitric acid, 58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis ..100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½% to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
Nitric acid, CP, NF, consumer, cbys. extra, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
cbys. extra, l.c.l., works. lb. .20 - —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
dms., l.t l., frt. alld ..... lb. .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs, lb. 1.35 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms. frt. alld... lb. .445 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .11 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .64 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175 seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- .40½
Ester-soluble, 18-20 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis .. lb. .40½- .42½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .46
Spirit soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .43 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis .. lb. .44 - .46
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
bbls., l c.l., same basis ..... lb. .43 - .45
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. ..... lb. .26 - .27
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .22½- —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald. unit. 1.14 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works. unit-ton. 4.00 Nom.
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works unit-ton. 3.10 - .50
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .24 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .22½- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .47 - —
1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .23¼- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .21 - —
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .11 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., cast, tanks, works. lb. .26½- —
c.l., t.l., dms., same basis lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis....lb. .28 - —
Flake, cl., t.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis....lb. .28 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms. .....lb. 1.25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .19½- —
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs. .....lb. .35 - .38
Chinese, bgs. .....lb. No prices.
Nutmegs, East Indian, whole, bgs. lb. 1.90 - —
West Indian, bgs.....lb. 1.86 - —
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist., East Indian, cns lb. 11.25 -15.75
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist., West Indian, cns. lb. 11.25 -15.75
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .12 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .16 - —

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms. .....lb. .39 - .65
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J. gal. .20 - —
Borger, Tex. ..... gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1...lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd, Zone 1....lb. .39 - —
tanks, dlvd., Zone 1.....lb. .34½- —
Octyl alcohol, perfumers' grade, bots lb. 1.60 - 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech. (see 1-Octanol, tech).
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .21 - —
Octyl phenol in dms., 1lc. higher.

Oils

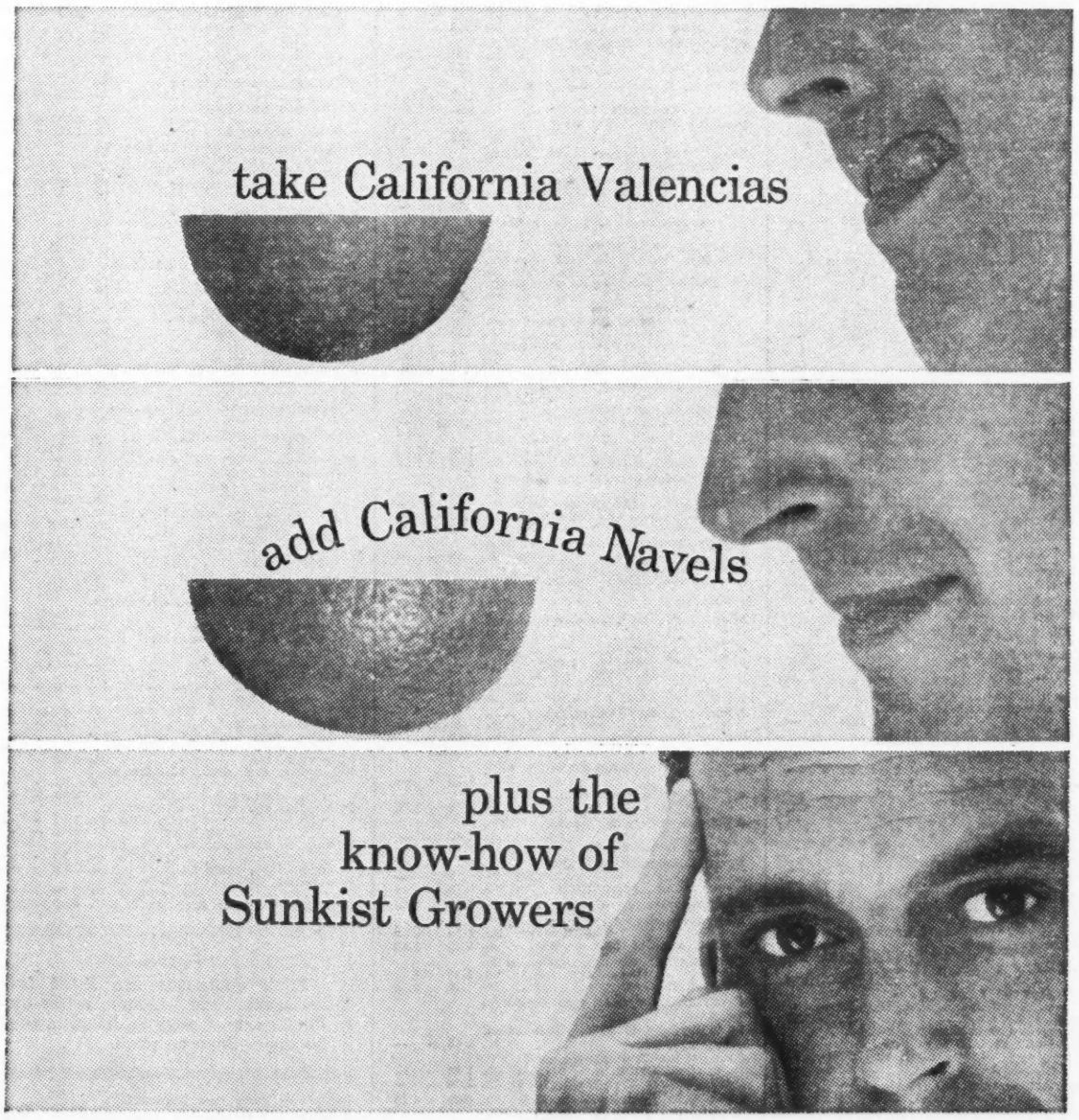
Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms ..... lb. .19 - .19½
tanks ..... lb. .17½- —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .18½- .21
tanks ..... lb. .16 - —
Single-dist., dms. ..... lb. .17¼- .19¾
tanks ..... lb. .14¾- —
Oleo oil, extra, dms. ..... lb. .17 - —
Oleostearine, dms. ..... lb. .14 - .14¼
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs .... lb. .20 Nom.
Tears, cs. ..... lb. .22 - .30
Olibanum oil, bots. ..... lb. 5.00 - 7.65
Extra fine, bots..... lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot, duty-paid..gal. 2.35 - 2.40
Olivine, crude, works.....ton.12.00 - —
20 mesh, works .....ton.15.00 - —
100 mesh, works.....ton.20.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns.....oz.19.20 -19.45
gran., cns. .....oz.21.65 -21.90
powd., cns. .....oz.21.65 -21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms. lb. No stocks.
California, cns., dms.....lb. 1.95 - 2.35
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.70
Messina, cns. .....lb. 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms....lb. 2.50 - 3.85
Sweet, dist., cns., dms.....lb. .90 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls..lb. .14 - .16
Sweet .....lb. .30 - .35

Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns.....lb. 1.80 - 2.30
Orris root, Florentine, bls. .....lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. .....lb. .63 - —
Verona, bls. .....lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs. .....lb. .44 - —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid, (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).
Osage orange cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
Extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots., ...gram 3.00 - 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs..... lb. .78 - .80
Refd., pure, bgs ..... lb. .83 - .85
Oxalic acid, bbls., c.l., works . lb. .18½- —
bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, works . lb. .18¾- —
bbls., smaller lots, works . lb. .19¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, fib dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld., lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works. lb. 4.75 - 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works.....lb. 4.92 - 5.17



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P

Palm oil, clarif., dms ..... lb. .14 - .15
tanks ..... lb. .1150- —
Palm oil acid, dist., dms..... lb. .15¾- .19¼
tanks ..... lb. .13¾- .14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns ..... lb. 3.50 - 6.00
Papain, NF, powder ..... lb. 8.50 -12.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat., or syn., USP, cns. 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots ..... oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns., oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian, bgs. ..... lb. .28 - —
Hungarian, bgs. ..... lb. .37 - —
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .37 - .47
Yugoslavian, bgs. ..... lb. .36 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Paracholoraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls. ..... lb. 1.21 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. ..... lb. 1.35 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0710- —
Paraffin, fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
132°-134° F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.
Parafin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy. gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .0955- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .1155- .1253
91% powd., bgs. c.l., ex whse lb. .167 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .182 - —
USP-X, fib. dms., c.l. ..... lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .20 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots ..... lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene.
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine)
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol)
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, ethyl, dms., t.l., frt alld. lb. .84 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .87 - —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, 100 lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
Passion flower herb, bls. ..... lb. No stocks.
Patchouli oil, dms. ..... lb. 4.00 - 5.75
Peach kernel oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil)
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb., bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.00 - —
Peacock blue price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ..ton.62.00 - —
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .13¾- —
Refd., dms. ..... lb. .19¼- .19¾
tanks ..... lb. .17¼- —
Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., 150 jelly grade. lb. 1.28 - —
Imp., Danish, ex whse ..... lb. 1.38 - —
Penicillin potassium, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .64750- .0550
Penicillin, procaine, bulk 1,000,000 units. .050 - .0550
Penicillin, sodium, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0550- .060
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.30 - 3.10
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23½- .30
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .30½- —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri- isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, bgs..... lb. .24 - —
black, Lampong, bgs..... lb. .23¾- —
black, Sarawak, bgs..... lb. .23½- —
Pepper, red, Funtuas, bgs..... lb. .30 - —
Gondars, bgs. ..... lb. .30 - —
Japanese, Hontaka, bgs..... lb. .25 - .25½
Santaka, bgs. ..... lb. .24 - —
Sudanese, bgs. ..... lb. .36 - —
Zanzibar, bgs. ..... lb. .43 - —
White, Muntok, bgs ..... lb. .39½- —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms ..... lb. .70 - .75
Imp., USP., bls ..... lb. .85 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. ..... lb. 3.90 - 4.60
Redist. USP, dms. ..... lb. 4.00 - 5.05
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l. or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11¾- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal, min, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry bbls. frt alld. .... lb. 1.35 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld ..... lb. 1.30 - —
Peru balsam, dms ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.95
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil, South American, cns., dms lb. 2.40 - 2.95
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .10¼- —
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .05½- —
Petrolatum, extra amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .09½- —
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .04½- —
Lily white, dms., c.l., refy. .. lb. .08½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .10½- —
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .05½- —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08¾- —
Petrolatum, USP, snow white, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .06¾- —
USP, soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .09½- —
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .04½- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works ..... lb. .14½- .17
50-55%, sulfonic con'ent, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., same basis ..... lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.23 - —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (see sodium phenobarbital).
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%) non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .17½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15½- —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15 - —
39°C. or above, tar distilled non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
Phenol, USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
dms., same basis ..... lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb., lots lb. 1.30 - 1.32
fib. dms., smaller lots ..... lb. 1.33 - 1.37
Phenothiazine drench, fib. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.95 - —
100%, bots. ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms. works .. lb. 27.00 -37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms. 200-lb. lots dlvd. E. lb. 3.45 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .42 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Phenylenediamine coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —
Tech., dms., works ..... lb. 1.40 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .76¼- —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots. ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 - —
dms., smaller lots works ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.50
Standard, dms. ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.60
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mendelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine, 97%, 450-lb. dms. lb. 1.45 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E. lb. 2.10 - —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. lb. 4.00 - 4.25
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .48 - .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .23¾- .26
nubs, bgs. ..... lb. .33¼- .37
seeds, bgs. ..... lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. ..... lb. .22¾- .25
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works ..... lb. 17.75 - —
Tech., fib. dms., works ..... lb. 10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works .... lb. .15½- —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 48.00 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebbie, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 66-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines. long-ton. 5.16 - —
68-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.56 - —
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.21 - —
74-75%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.21 - —
76-77%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 8.21 - —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.37 per bbl. and labor at $1.52.

Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald ..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.75
tanks, t.w., works ...100 lbs. 5.60 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.10 - 9.35
tanks, t.w., works ...100 lbs. 6.00 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, t.w., works....100 lbs. 6.65 - —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .56 - .57
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14½- .15½
solid, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12½- .13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1395- .1450
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1550- .1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .20½- —
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls. dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.90 - —
Resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.52 - —
Pythalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb. 3.35 - —
Phthalocyanine green toner, resinated, bbls lb. 3.00 - —
Water dispersable, bbls. ..... lb. 1.71 - —
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
NF, fib. dms. ..... lb. 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .415 - .422
b,g-Picoline, 5°C. dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, tanks, f.o.b., works lb. 1.50 - —
dms., t.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.60 - —
Picric acid, NF, bbls. ..... lb. .85 - —
Tech, bbls. ..... lb. .44 - —
Pigment green B, kgs. ..... lb. 1.45 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP bots oz. 4.75 - 5.25
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials. oz. 4.65 - 4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs. ..... lb. .65 - —
Mexican, bgs. ..... lb. .49½- —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. .... lb. 3.75 - 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, cns ..... lb. 1.90 - 2.40
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l. ex whse. New York. lb. .173 - —
Steam-dist., dms. ex whse. New York lb. .185 - —
dms., dlvd. ..... lb. .188 - —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil)
Pinetar oil, coml., dms., c.l., works. lb. .0561- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0634- —
dms., c.l., ex whse. New York. lb. .0745- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .046 - —
Rectified, NF, dms., included, l.c.l., works, South lb. .40 - —
dms., incl. l.c.l., ex whse., New York lb. .41½- —
Refd., dms., incl., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., incl. l.c.l., ex whse. New York lb. .36½- —
Pink root, bls. ..... lb. 2.50 - —
Piperazine, dry, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 2.00 - —
Piperazine citrate, 36%, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. 1.07 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.09 - —
Piperazine hexanydrate, 44%, dms., frt. alld lb. .88 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .90 - —
Piperidine, dist., 98% min., dms., frt. equald lb. 2.70 - —
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E.lb. 4.50 - 5.05

Pitches

Pitch quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works ..... lb. 51.00 -55.00
Pleurisy root, bls. ..... lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms. .... lb. 15.60 -16.10
Poke root, bls. ..... lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units. 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms. 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works ..... lb. .47 - .49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works .. lb. .47 - .49
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs. lb. .26 - —
Nubs, bgs. ..... lb. .37 - .40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. .... lb. No stocks.
Dutch, bgs. ..... lb. .22 - —
Danish, bgs. ..... lb. .19¼- —
Polish, bgs. ..... lb. .33 - —
Turkish, bgs. ..... lb. .19¾- —
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis .... 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
Flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
Potash, caustic, solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.70 - —
dms., l.c.l. works ..100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms. .... lb. .31 - .36
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran. dms lb. .22 - —
USP, powd., dms. ..... lb. .24 - —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18½- .19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms., ¾c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, dom., NF, gran. or powd., dms., c.l lb. .40 - —
dms., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt. lb. .40½- —
dms., smaller lots lb. .41 - .43
Imp., NF, gran. or powd., kgs. lb. .30 - .34
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works .... lb. .52 - .62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran. bbls., kgs lb. .39 - .40
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls. dms lb. .20 - —
Potassium carbonate, dom., tech., powd., bbls., dms. lb. .21 - .22
calcined bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
Potassium carbonate, hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- .14½
Powd., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - .15
works lb. .12¼- —
Potassium chlorate, NF, cryst., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works. lb. .16¾- —
gran., 25-lb. metal dms. .... lb. .36 - —
powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .17¼- —
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate)
Indust., 99.9% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton. 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 53.50 - —
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 27.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms. ..... lb. .20 - .22
gran., dms. ..... lb. .21 - .23
powd., dms. ..... lb. .24 - .26
Potassium chromate, tech., bgs. lb. .50 - .50½
Potassium citrate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .43 - —
powd., dms. ..... lb. .40½- .41½
Potassium cyanide, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .42½- —
Potassium cyanide, dms., 2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works ..... lb. .44 - .44½
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate)
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works ..... lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .24½- —
dms., smaller lots ..... lb. .29 - —
Potassium fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Potassium gluconate, dms. ..... lb. 1.67 - —
Potassium guaiacol sulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½- .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, USP, cryst., or gran lb. 1.40 - —
Potassium manure salt, 22% K.O. bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .16 - —
Powd., dms. ..... lb. .27 - —
Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .32 - .34
bagged, 60% minimum K.O. same basis ton. 24.10 -25.30
Gran., bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .32½- .34½
bagged, 60% minimum K.O. same basis ton. 24.40 -25.60
Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1958.
Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots..100 lbs. 17.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots ..100 lbs. 18.00 -19.00
gran., bgs., 20-ton lots..100 lbs. 9.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots ....100 lbs. 11.00 -12.00
powd., bgs., 20-ton lots..100 lbs. 10.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots.....100 lbs. 12.00 -13.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .32 - .34
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton. 219.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. ....ton. 311.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse..ton. 316.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .19 - .20
Potassium permanganate, coml., kgs., works lb. .26 - .29
USP, dms., works ..... lb. .29¼- .31
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18 - .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide).
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works .....100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more works..100 lbs. 6.70 - —
tanks, works .....100 lbs. 5.60 - —
Potassium silicate, glass grade, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 17.30 - 18.15
bgs., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 17.80 - —
Soln., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5-dm. lots or more, works..100 lbs. 5.70 - —
tanks, works .....100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .750 - .823
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .64½- .66¼
Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1958.
Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.

Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
Gran., dms. lb. .18½- —
Powd., dms. lb. .16 - 17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .93 - .93
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works, lb. .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb. .16¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price ton. 13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton. 14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., dms., f.o.b. works lb. .42½- —
dms., 5,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½- .49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Potato starch (see Starch, potato).
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. No prices
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. No prices
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.80 - —
dms., 100-500 lb. lots lb. 2.95 - 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Progesterone acetate, bots. gram. No prices.
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
tanks, Baton Rouge gal. .05375- —
tanks, New York harbor gal. .1005- —
(¼c. discount offered).
Propenyl guaethol, dms. lb. 24.30 -27.00
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
tanks, works lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl-p-hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 - —
bots., smaller lots kilo. 55.10 -55.30
n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
Propylene dichloride, consumers' dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .0843- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .0950- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —

Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher, same basis.

Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —

Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .32 - .34
Blonde, bgs. lb. .16 - .18
Husks, bgs. lb. .37 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03½- .04½
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03½- —
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton. 60.00 - —
fine, bgs. ton. 60.00 -70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs. lb. .25 - .36
Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .45 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.75 - 8.95
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 41.75 -42.75
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 10.00 - —
purif, 20% dms., works lb. 10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denat., dms. c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
Refd., 2° non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 500-gram lots or more kilo. 218.00 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton. 5.00 - 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls. lb. 3.17 - 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb. dms. lb. 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin, USP, bots. lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., works lb. .16½- .17
Clarified, liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08¼- .08½
Solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock lb. .106718- —
Ordinary solid, 63% tannin bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .099228- —
Quercetin, fib. dms. kilo lots kilo. 26.40 - —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs. lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .74½- .75
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Quinine bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .28 - .29
Quinine hydrochloride, cns., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .32 - —
Quinine sulfate, USP, cns., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .27½- .29
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms. frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .68 - —
Powd. frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .96 - —
Rapeseed oil, dms. lb. .16 - .16½
tanks lb. .14½- —
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.00 - —
Red carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid)

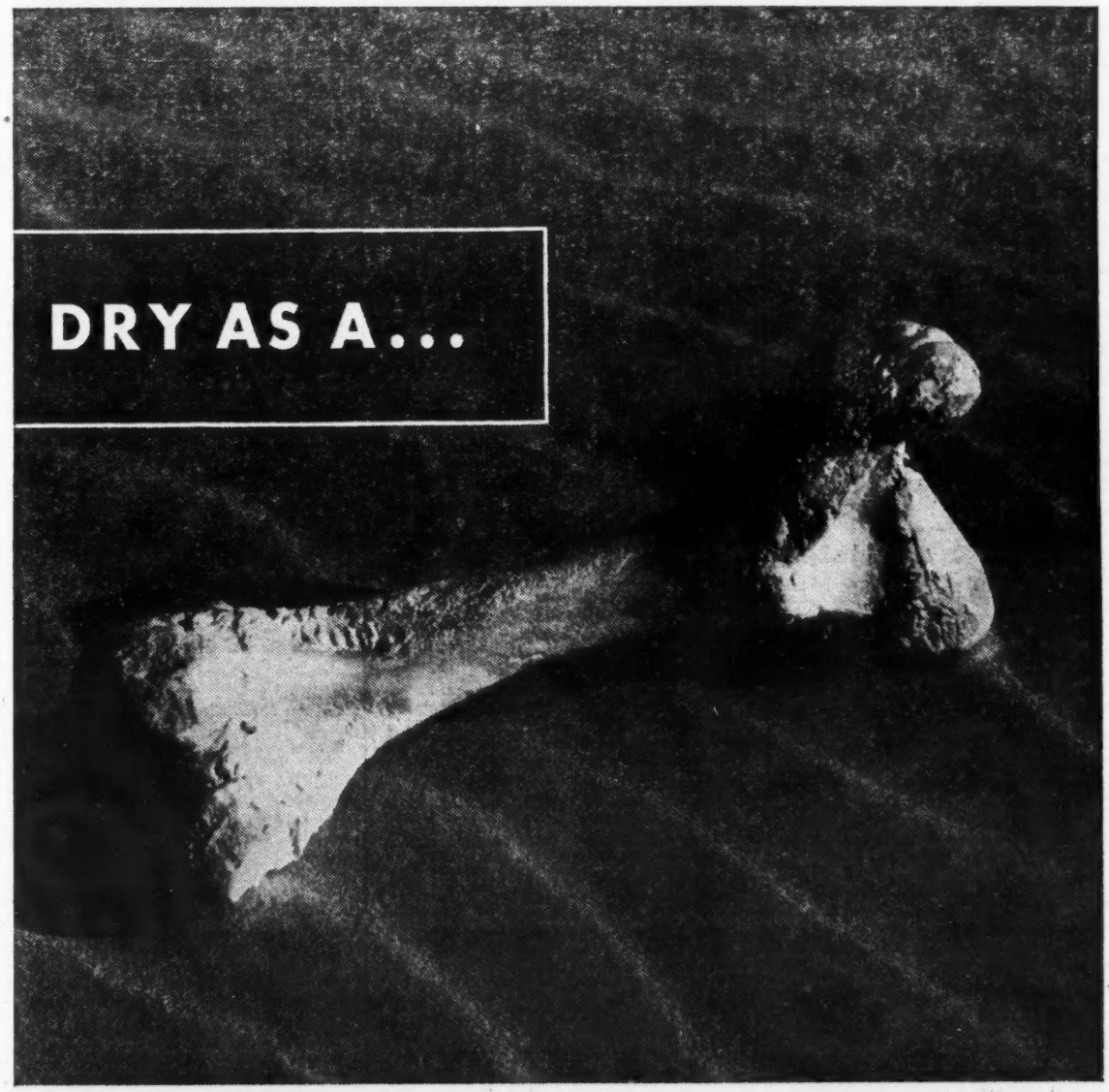
Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red, saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram. 1.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .77½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 2.50 - —
Rhatany root, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs lb. 6.00 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, works, kgs lb. 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 43.00 -46.00
Synthetic lb. 11.00 -16.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. .30 - —
powd., bgs. lb. .38 - —
Riboflavin, USP, fib. dms., kilo or more dlvd kilo. 40.00 - —
USP, readily soluble, bots., dlvd. kilo. 130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more dlvd. kilo. 107.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarified, dms., l.c.l. lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
Rice starch (see Starch rice).
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots oz. 72.00 - —
Turkish, bots. oz. 55.00 -58.00
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.35
tech., cns., dms. lb. .50 - 1.20
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots same basis lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif. ex tax, San Francisco gal. .178 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13875- —
Rue oil, bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 10 kilo lots kilo. 16.50 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots kilo. 17.00 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo kilo. 18.00 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .42 - .44
Saccharin, calcium, fib dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
Saccharin, USP, powd., soluble in soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1785- .1825
tanks, Atl. Coast lb. .1585- —
Safrol, dms. lb. .80 - .95
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins lb. 34.00 - —
Sage, Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .36 - .40
Greek, cns. lb. .14 - —
Italian, cns. lb. 15 - —
Sage oil, clary, bots. lb. 25.00 -32.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 3.70 - 4.00
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.45
Sago flour, raw bgs. lb. .07 - .07¼
Refd., bgs. lb. .09 - .09¼
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant, frt. equald lb. 1.23 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —



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Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms. ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .37¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .38½- —
Sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .39¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43½- —
USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .50½- —
Salicylic acid, USP, 200-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs. lb. .53½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .52½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs. lb. .55½- —
USP, powd., 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .57½- —
100-lb. fib dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .60½- —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. 1.20 - —
Powdered salol, 25c per lb. higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
Salt, table vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 1.34 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.23.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate)
Sandalwood, E. Indian, chips, bgs. lb. .65 - .66
powd., fib. dms. lb. .75 - .76
Sandalwood oil, cns. lb.12.80 -14.00
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks
Sassafras oil, artif., dms. lb. .58 - .75
Nat., dom., dms. lb. 1.70 - 2.15
Savin oil, USP, cns. lb. 7.50 - —
Savory oil, cns. lb. 4.25 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .85 - —
Schaeffer's salt, powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.13.00 -15.90
Sebacic acid, CP, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .71½- —
Purified, dms., c.l., works lb. .65½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .67½- —
Seidlitz mixture, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 7.00 - —
Senega root, bls lb. 2.00 - —
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .22 - —
siftings lb. .18 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. lb. .22 - —
No. 2, bls. lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bls. lb. .14 - —
pods, bls. lb. .28 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .17 - —
Serpentaria root, bls. lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Sesame oil, USP, dms. lb. .38 - .39
Sesame seed, Columbian, bgs. lb. .15½- —
Lebanese, hulled, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled shipt., bgs lb. .24½- —
nat., bgs. lb. .16 - —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs. lb. .16 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
Shellac, orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .36 - .39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .33 - .37
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .32 - .34
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .48 - —
tanks, works gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- .18½
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .09¾- .16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, ex whse. ton.45.00 -55.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
bgs, l.c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs Troy oz. .89⅛- —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots, oz. .93½- —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .94 - —
bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .95 - —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 3,000-oz. lots oz. .66¼- —
dm., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .66¾- —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .67¼- —
bots., 250-oz. lots oz. .67¾- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
Strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns. lb.45.00 -60.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls. lb. .35 - —
Powd., bls. lb. .35 - —
Whole, bls. lb. .30 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts., 100-lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Liq., 50%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis, 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
Solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Soda, sal, conc., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., wors lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dms., 300 lbs. or more lb. .93 - —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more frt. adjusted lb. 2.70 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, dealers, dms., ton or more, works lb. .26 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .26½- —
Sodium arsenite, 90% pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, dms., ton lots or more, works lb. .17½- —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .18 - .19
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo.10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo.10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo.10.75 - —
dms., 1-kilo lots kilo.11.00 - —
bots., 500-gram, bots. kilo.11.50 - —
Sodium benzoate, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
Sodium benzoate, USP, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .45 - —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l. t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14¾
Sodium bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
bbls., l.c.l. same basis lb. .1950- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Soln., 38°, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax)
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 330-lb. dms., c.l. works lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .09½- .10½
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms., only, ¼c. per lb. higher.
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb .05 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., 20-dm. lots or more, works. lb. .66 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¼- .16½
Sodium chromate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .1015- —
bgs., l.c.l. lb. .1065- .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms. lb. .62 - —
NF, VIII, gran., dms. lb. .26½- .27½
USP XIV, gran., dms. lb. .29½- .30½
Sodium citrate, USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .90 - 1.10
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
dms., over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .203 - —
dms., 100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .213 - —
Gran. sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Sodium cyclamate, 100-lb. dms lb. 1.95 - —
Sodium diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .15 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
Anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .47 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
bgs., smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1430- —
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb. 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., dms. lb. .84 - —
Tech., dms., bgs. lb. .37 - .39
Sodium hydride, powd. dms., works. lb. 1.90 - 2.75
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Sodium hydrosulfite, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .23¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24¾- —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots. lb. .23½- .28
Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .97 - —
Sodium hyposulfite, anhyd., photo grade, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.05
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. 7.89 - 8.45
Sodium hyposulfite, tech. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
Sodium hyposulfite hexahydrate, pea., cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
Sodium hyposulfite hexahydrate, photo grade, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
Sodium hyposulfite pentahydrate, tech., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.65 - 5.15
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.55
Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb. dm lb. 1.98 - —
Sodium lactate, edible, 60%, cbys., dms., works lb. .26½- —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18 - —
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - 6.50
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - 7.00
Sodium metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l. works ton.92.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton.150.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse ton.155.00 - —
Sodium metaborate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l. works ton.200.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton.268.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse ton.273.50 - —
Sodium, metallic, bricks, c.l. works. lb. .19½- —
Fused, 18,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Sodium metalinate, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works 100 lbs. 6.03 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
gran., fib dms lb. .17½- .18
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - 7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. .96 - 1.11
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .80 - —
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Sodium naphthionate, bbls., lb. .70 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton.44.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.40.50 - —
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse ton.44.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.40.50 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65
Sodium orthosilicate, hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l. works. 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls, l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 98%, bgs., works. 100 lbs.12.35 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Sodium pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .33
Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min, truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Sodium pentobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E, of Miss. lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - .21½
Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.75 - —
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP, IX, gran., dms lb. .50 - .51
NF, powd., dms. lb. .53 - .54
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.35 - 9.40
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.40 -10.00
Sodium phosphate, tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald.100 lbs. 9.45 -10.05
Cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.75
Sodium phosphate in dms. 60c to 80c. higher than bgs.
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.85 -12.35
Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .39
Sodium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.81 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.21 - 9.71
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .78½- —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs dms.lb. .81½- —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
dlvd. zone 2 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 100 lbs. 4.75 - 4.90
dlvd. zone 4 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60
Sales zones are: (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31°; Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H. and Vt. in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98° N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.
Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works, 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works, 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, turbid, 1:3.2, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
47° Be., turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - 3.45
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton.67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .065 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .069 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .628 - .688
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E ton.54.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.36.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.32.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms. lb. .17½- .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works frt. equald. lb. .07¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼- —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton.130.00 —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tech, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bgs., t.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05½- —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst. bbls. lb. .13½- —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulfite).
Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .14¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 94%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .35 - —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .35½- —
10-lb. ens., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .42 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.16 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.56 - 9.06
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2 bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.70 -13.13
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.20 -10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs. dlvd. E lb. 1.18 Nom.
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib., dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high-flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .30 - .35¼
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, aromatic 312°-365°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .31 - —
315°-350°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City gal. .35 - —
342°-351°F, b.r., 15°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas gal. .29 - —
324°-349°F, b.r., 16.5°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .32 - —
322°-350°F, b.r., 17.2°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .29 - —
352°-413°F, b.r., 17.5°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .32 - —
365°-404°F, b.r., 19°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .32 - —
367°-421°F, b.r., 20°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 205°-282°F, b.r., 38°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .24 - —
211°-277°F, b.r., 25.6°C, m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .28 - —
221°-278°F, b.r., 34.8°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .20 - —
282°-325°F, b.r., 41.6°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .25 - —
357°-403°F, b.r., 34°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .26 - —
358°-401°F, b.r., 24.4°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .38 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitan tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20-000-lb. lots, works lb. .36 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .39 - .41
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .25 - .26
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .38 - .39
Soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .23 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .23½- —
Chemically isolated, new process, bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19½- —

Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur, ton 63.00 -64.00
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur, lb. .09½- —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .04½- —
Soybean oil, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1368- .14
tanks lb. .1168- —
Clarified, dms. lb. .1318- .1325
tanks lb. .1118- —
Salad, dms. lb. .1368- .14
tanks lb. .1168- —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms., lb. .18 - .20½
tanks lb. .15½- —
S. D., dms lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Soybean pitch, dms., works lb. .05 - .05¼
Sparteine sulfate cns. oz. .80 - .90
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls. lb. .75 - —
Spearmint oil, NF, dms. lb. 6.50 - 7.10
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1623- .17
tanks lb. .1450- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1525- .16
tanks lb. .1350- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs. lb. .31 - .34
Cakes, cs. lb. .32 - .34
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
Powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .05½- —
Spruce oil, cns., dms. lb. 2.10 - 3.35
Squill, white, bls lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .14 - .16
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .785 - .795
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.04½- 1.05½
Stannous chloride, anhyd, dms., works lb. .989 - 1.483
Stannous chloride, hydrous, cryst., dms., works lb. .83½- .86½
Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.044 - 1.064
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.38 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.53 - —
Powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.63 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Starch, potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0580- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse, New York, lb. .08¼- .09¼
Starch, rice, bgs., ex whse. lb. .14 - .15
Starch, wheat, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs. lb. .80 - .81
Stearic acid, dbl., pressed, bgs. lb. .16¾- .19¼
Single-pressed, bgs. lb. .16¼- .18¾
Triple-pressed, bgs. lb. .18½- .21
Stearine, crude (see Oleostearine).
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, western Pennsylvania, gal. .16 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .199 - —
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs. lb. .16 - .19
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .07 - —
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .07 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 150-lb. fib. dms lb. .84 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate, fib. dms., works, lb. .49 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots, lb. 3.57 - —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms. lb. 1.88 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton 56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthin K, bots. oz. 25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax gum, USP, cs. lb. 3.00 Nom.
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Styrene, monomer, tech., 99.2%, dms., c.l. lb. .1517- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1717- —
tanks, bulk, same basis lb. .1267- —
Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.
Styrolyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.25 - 1.45
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy. E. lb. .0935- —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .84 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns., works lb. .63 - .75
80-lb. ctns., spot lb. .67¼- .72¼
Sulfabenzamide, dms. kilo. 8.80 - 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms. kilo. 9.09 -10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib. dms. kilo. 7.70 - 8.80
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms kilo. 8.15 - 9.35
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo. 23.35 -24.45
powd., dms. kilo. 22.60 -23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms. kilo. 24.80 25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms. kilo. 5.50 - 6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo. 23.50 -24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms kilo. 24.80 -25.90
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, USP XV, dms kilo. 19.65 -20.75
Powd., dms. kilo. 18.75 -19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works 100 lbs. 17.50 -18.50
100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Gran., dms. c.l., t.l., works, 100 lbs. 14.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works 100 lbs. 16.25 -17.25
Sulfanilamide NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms kilo. 3.05 - 3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms. kilo. 3.79 - 4.20
NF X, powd., dms. kilo. 2.85 - 3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms kilo. 14.12 -14.85
Sulfanic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23 - —

Sulfapyridine USP XV, powd., bots., tins kilo. 15.45 -16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms kilo. 16.35 -17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo. 5.50 - 5.35
powd., dms. kilo. 6.25 - 6.60
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.35 - —
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Sulfur, crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines long-ton 23.50 - —
Export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton 25.00 - —
US and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports, long-ton 25.00 - —
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower.
Sulfur, crude, bulk, imp., Mexican, filtered, f.o.b., vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton 24.00 - —
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long-ton lower.
Sulfur, refd. flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
lump bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.70 - —

Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
Refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
tanks, works ton 18.60 - —
Sulfuric acid, 66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton 23.95 - —

Sulfuric Acid, CP, NF consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼ .14¾
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ .18¼
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton 29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton 39.50 - —
Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton 205.00 Nom.
28% tannin, grd., bgs. ex dock, ton 200.00 Nom.
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, c.l., Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, f.o.b., vessel unit-ton. 1.02 - —
Superphosphate, triple, 46% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .98 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns lb. 4.00 - 9.50
USP, southern, cns. lb. 2.00 - 3.05

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. 1.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —

Year after year

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2,4,5-T Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.28.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.31.00 -36.00
fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs. c.l., works. ton.31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs. works. ton.38.00 - —
ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.00 -39.50
Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.19.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.20.00 -35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04¼ .04½
tanks, works lb. .02¾ .03
Dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .08 .08½
tanks, works lb. .06 .06½
Refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .0.¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 .07½
tanks, works lb. .06½ .06
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .10½- .12
dms., l.c.l. lb. .11 .12½
tanks, works lb. .08½ .10
Tall pitch, dms., c.l., works ton.50.00 -70.00
tanks, works ton.40.00 —
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .09½- .09¾
inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd lb. .07⅞- —
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .09¼- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07⅛- —
prime, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07⅜- —
Tallow, inedible, special, ... .07⅝- —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., ... .03⅜- .03½
50%, bbls., l.c.l. ... .10⅜- .10⅝
Tallow acids, dist., dms lb. .14¼- .16¾
tanks lb. .11¼- —
Hydrogenated, dms. lb. .15¾- .18¼
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .15½- .17
Tangerine oil, Florida, dms. lb. 2.90 - 3.50
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York bulk, unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk unit-ton. 8.00 - —
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.10
Powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 2.01
Tech., dms. lb. 1.05 - —
Tansy oil, dms. lb. 7.50 - 9.50
Tapioca flour, Brazilian bgs., ex whse lb. .09 - .10
Siamese, first quality, same basis. lb. .07 - .07½
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .63 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).
Tartaric acid, dom., NF, 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l lb. .49 - —
230 or 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .49½- —
230 or 250-lb. dms., smaller lots lb. .50 - —
100-lb. dms. lb. .51 - —
Imp., NF, bgs., dms., kgs lb. .40 - .44
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, extra, dms. lb. .41 - .70
Prime, dms. lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .64 - .75
Prime, dms. lb. .53 - .55
Terpinyl propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Testosterone proprionate, USP, gram. No prices.
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .61 - —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .54½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .51 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .34½- —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .35½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .37½- —
lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver lb. .35 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd. lb. 7.50 -10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 -10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms. lb. 4.50 - —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.75 - —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.90 - —
Theophyline, anhyd. or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamin hydrochloride, USP, reg., fib. dms kilo.40.00 - —
USP, ampule grade, fib. dms.kilo.42.00 - —
Thiamin mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo.40.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .72 - —
dms., less ton lots lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.20 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works. lb. 6.20 - —
Thioglycolic acid, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb., lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .32 - —
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis lb. 33 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots. kilo.275.00 - —
Thyme leaves, French, bgs. lb. .34 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms lb 2.00 - 2.25
white, cns. lb. 2.20 - 2.00
Tech., white, cns. lb. .40 - 1.85
Thymol, fib. dms. lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Thymol iodide, NF, dms. lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.).
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Tin metal (straits) lb. .99 - —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride, anhyd. (see Stannic chloride anhyd.).
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- —
Titanium dioxide, anatase, metallurgical, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton.180.00 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, Niagara, Falls, N.Y ton.205.00 - —
Titanium dioxide, anatase, metallurgical, nat., bgs., ton lots, same basis ton.215.00 - —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Titanium dioxide, rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28½- —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O2, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅝- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .09⅞- —
50% Ti O2, high-tinting, dms. c.l. lb. .14⅜- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .14⅞- —
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 8.10 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Tobias acid, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .81 - —
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo.91.00 - —
di-a-Tocopherol, bots. kilo.134.20 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo.166.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst., bots kilo.148.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots kilo.122.00 - —
25% dry, powd., bots kilo.30.50 -32.00
33% dry, powd., bots kilo.40.65 -42.50
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.45 - —

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.45 - —
Tolu balsam, cns. lb. 3.10 - 4.35
Toluene coaltar indust., or nitration, tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25 - —
Toluene, petroleum, indust., tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25 - .32
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works lb. .70 - —
p-Toluenesolfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, dms., c.l. or t.l. lb. .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
p-Toluidine, tech., flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Cast, dms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Toluidine, red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs., works, lb. 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.10 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. No prices.
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb. 1.35 - —
Totaquine 100-oz. lots, cns. oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .28 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 3.50 - 4.50
No. 2, cs. lb. 3.40 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 3, cs. lb. 3.00 - 3.10
USP, powd., bbls. lb. 1.25 - 1.38
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .37 - —
Triallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .985 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .42½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .52½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .65 - —
Trichlorosacetic acid, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .13¼- —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - .16¾
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .12 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .24 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .25 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .46¼- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .47¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .52½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .30 - .305
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .38 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .39 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt equald lb. .41½- —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .43½- —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works. lb. .90 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .22 - —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
tankwagons and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals., min. frt. alld. E lb. .19 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib., dms., works. lb. 55.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .22¾- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .23 - .23¼
tanks, New York lb. .21¼- —
tanks, domestic mills lb. .21 Nom.
Tungsten metal, powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works lb. 3.54 - —
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.15 Nom.
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.30 Nom.
Turkey red, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., dms lb. .28 - .50
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald. lb. .26 - .32
Tyrothricin, USP, bots. gram. .54 - .57

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - .39½
Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Ultramarine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½- .07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- .08
Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .08¼- —
Umber pigment, raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07¾- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .08½- .08¾
Undecylenic acid, dms. lb. 1.45 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton.125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ex whse. ton.145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton.110.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tanks, Belle, W. Va. ton.126.00 - —
C grade, tanks, same basis ton.124.50 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton.153.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls. lb. .17 - .19

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .29 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.88.00 -90.00
Valonia cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.66.00 -67.00
Valonia extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .11 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb. .09½- .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb.10.60 -10.90
Mexican, cuts, tins lb.10.50 -10.80
whole, tins lb.10.60 -10.90
Tahiti, cs. lb. 7.30 - 8.00
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
100-lb fib. dms., 500-lb lots lb. 3.10 - —
100-lb fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0375- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns. lb.11.50 -15.50
Haitian, cns. lb.11.50 -12.50
Java, cns. lb.11.75 -12.25
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.50 - —
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 - —
Zone 1 is all continental U. S. except Zone 2. Zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Vinyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Vinyl ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc., hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
bots., 75cc., hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27¼- —
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made.
Vinyl propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.30 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, f.o.b., dest., frt. prepaid lb. .14 - —
Viosterol, in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .02½- —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units .10 - —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. 10 - —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., USP, 1-50 grams, vials, tins gram.163.00 - —
1% vitamin B_{12} adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms. gram. 1.93 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 grams of B_{12} activity gram.150.00 - —
0.1 percent trituration of cryst., B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo.188.00 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 1% vitamin B_{12} oral grade solids, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms. gram. 1.55 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fishliver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram, less than kilo lots kilo45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots. gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls. lb. 2.10 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.93 - —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.05 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, cns., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls. lb. 1.95 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bls., ex dock ton.68.00 - —
Merchantable, bls., ex dock ton.64.00 - —
Wattle extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls lb. .08¼- .08½
Solid, East Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .08275- —
South Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .0840- —

Waxes

Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms	gal.	12.25	—
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).			
White lead (see Lead, white).			
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).			
White pine bark, rossed, bls.	lb.	.18 -	.19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms.,	lb.	6.55	—
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).			
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls	lb.	.18 -	—
Thin, rossed, bls.	lb.	.21 -	—
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns	lb.	6.35 -	17.50
USP, nat., southern, cns.	lb.	3.75 -	7.00
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).			
Witch hazel bark, bls.	lb.	.16 -	.17
Witch hazel leaves, bls.	lb.	.22 -	—
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	39.50	—
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	56.00 -	—
Medium, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	27.00 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	44.00 -	—
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).			
Wood oil (see Tung oil).			
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).			
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).			
Wormseed, Levant, bgs.	lb.	4.25 -	4.50
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).			
Wormwood oil, cns.	lb.	4.90 -	5.85

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:			
Bethlehem, Pa.	gal.	.29 -	—
Birmingham dist.	gal.	.29 -	—
Chicago dist.	gal.	.29 -	—
Cleveland dist.	gal.	.29 -	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.29 -	—
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.29 -	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.29½-	—
Lone Star, Tex.	gal.	.27 -	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.29 -	—
Middletown, Ohio	gal.	.30 -	—
Minnequa, Col.	gal.	.29 -	—
Philadelphia dist.	gal.	.29 -	—
Pittsburgh dist.	gal.	.29 -	—
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.29 -	—
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.29 -	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.29 -	—
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, f.o.b. works:			
Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.29 -	—
Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.27 -	—
Charleston, S. C.	gal.	.29 -	—
Chicago, Ill.	gal.	.30 -	—
Houston, Tex.	gal.	.27 -	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	gal.	.29 -	—
Providence, R. I.	gal.	.30 -	—
Sewell's Point, Va.	gal.	.28 -	—
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.29 -	—
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.23 -	—
56°-58° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.33 -	—
60°-62° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40 -	—
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	1.25 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.30 -	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.05 -	—
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	1.35 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.40 -	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.15 -	—
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works	lb.	.39 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.38 -	—

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns.	lb.	2.15 -	3.05
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces dlvd	lb.	.27 -	—
Yeast, brewers, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.47 -	—
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.52 -	—
USP, 200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.56 -	—
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.60 -	—
Torula, USP, dlvd	lb.	.18 -	—
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.42 -	.43
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots.	lb.	19.00	25.00

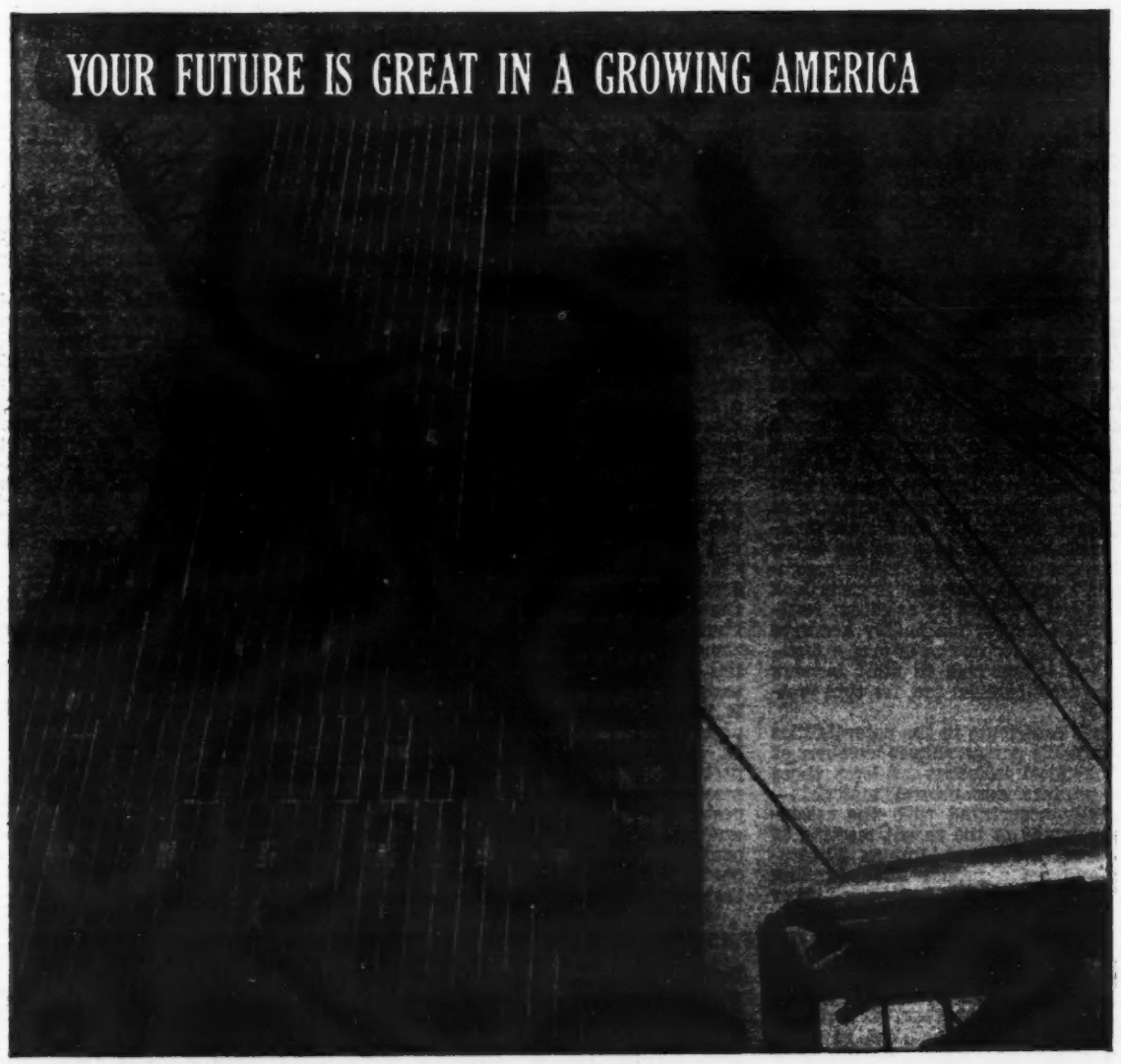
Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, extra, bots.	lb.	28.00	40.00
Madagascar, bots.	lb.	No Stocks.	
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins.	oz.	4.75 -	5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more, bgs., 500-lb. lots or more, dlvd.	lb.	.343 -	—
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd.	lb.	.373 -	—
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms.	lb.	.23 -	—
f.o.b. plant	lb.	.20 -	—
Tech., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.25½-	—
Zinc borate, bgs., 1,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.23 -	—
bgs., less than 1,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.25 -	—
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42 -	—
Precip., powd., dms.	lb.	.26 -	—
Soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		3.80 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.40 -	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	3.10 -	—
Zinc chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.70 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.20 -	—
gran., fib dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		11.45 -	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.95 -	—
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.29 -	—
Basic, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.34 -	—
Zinc cyanide, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.55 -	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.57 -	—
Zinc dust, coml., bbls., c.l., works, lb.		.1510-	—
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15½-	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	—
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.49 -	.50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½-	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.23½-	—
Zinc metal, prime western, slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.11 -	—
Prime western, slabs, New York, lb.		.11½-	—
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.27 -	—
10% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.33 -	—
Zinc nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.20 -	—
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
50% bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15⅝-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16⅜-	—
Zinc oxide pigment, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld.	lb.	.16¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb.		.15¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb.		.16¾-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¾-	—
Zinc oxide, USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¼-	—
ctns., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼-	—
Zinc oxide, Pac. Coast prices 1c. higher.			
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.44 -	.45
NF, powd., dms.	lb.	.47 -	.48
Zinc resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.36¼-	—
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.12½-	.14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.,	lb.	.41 -	—
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, ctns., l.c.l.	lb.	.42 -	.46
36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd, E 100 lbs.		3.75 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd, E 100 lbs.		9.75 -	—
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.26 -	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.			
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2530-	—
Zinc undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.00 -	—
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).			
Zinc-ammontum chloride, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		10.25 -	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.85 -	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35 -	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.26 -	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works, lb.		.03¼-	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03¾-	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04 -	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.04½-	—
Zircon (G), milled, bgs., c.l., works, lb.		.04½-	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04¾-	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04⅝-	—
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.07½-	—
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln., ZrO, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works	lb.	.23 -	—
Zirconium hydride, powd., dms., works	lb.	7.25 -	9.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50 -	—
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½-	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.46 -	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59 -	—
bgs., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½-	—
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60 -	—
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60½-	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.63 -	—
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works	lb.	.53 -	.65
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs.,	lb.	.27 -	.50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs.	lb.	.62 -	.86
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½-	—



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Volume 174 **December 29, 1958** **No. 27**

To Learn About Farm Chemical Needs

Information is not yet available on the nature or the extent of the participation by individual members or groups of the chemical industry in the recent celebration of Farm-City Week. It is, however, reasonably to be assumed that the opportunity for the profitable interchange of useful knowledge was recognized and grasped—at least by chemical industrialists concerned in any manner with the supplying or application of agricultural chemicals.

It is likewise to be assumed that at least that division of the industry has made an adequate endeavor to get the import of the contribution to the program of the recent meeting of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association from the US Department of Agriculture on the potentialities of partnership between agriculture and the chemical industry.

It is to be hoped that they have also had and accepted an opportunity to get the important portent of the message on "Economics of Agricultural Chemicals" delivered by a manufacturer at the recent agricultural credit conference of the American Bankers Association. It was based on the following four points: "(1) That fertilizer usage can drastically affect unit costs and profits; (2) that most farmers apply fertilizer at rates far below agricultural experiment station recommendations; (3) that few farmers look to bankers for help in selecting fertilizers; (4) that a reasonably accurate scientific determination of proper fertilizer use is available to most farmers and to most bankers too, for that matter."

It will contribute to the potentialities of profitable partnership if members of the chemical industry—at least those who produce agricultural materials—get fully acquainted with the resolutions adopted at the recent meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation and get a proper understanding of their motivation. Among other things, those resolutions opposed federal aid for education and expansion of federal highway systems; criticized the increasing centralization of federal power; favored a national right-to-work law, continuance of the international mutual security program, and the development of markets abroad for products of US farms.

The chemical industry must take some interest in the recent voting of corn farmers in favor of scrapping acreage controls and reducing price supports. What that will mean will, obviously, be influenced greatly by the effect it will have on the attitude of enough members of congress to bring about any changes in the federal farm policy. Before taking any position on that question, members of the chemical industry should make a thoroughly convincing study of its various aspects. Their meanings and possibilities are not at all clear.

It is submitted that the chemical industry will be able to get more than a little useful knowledge in several directions by being properly represented at the various features of New Jersey Farms Week, January 26-31, in Trenton, in which more than forty statewide agricultural organizations will participate. Especially interesting will be the agricultural convention which will occupy the first two days. New Jersey agriculture is a broad, rather than a big, practice. It is what was known in the nineteenth century as "truck farming." Its productive activities encompass numerous fruits and vegetables, from apples to watermelons. It is what has given New Jersey the popular title, "Garden State." Obviously, such agriculture presents special problems of fertilization. It also is a most attractive field for all sorts of pests, from bugs and blights to weeds and worms. All of which makes for profitable providing of appropriate chemical products and information on their effective application.

Big Problem in Labor Legislation

The closely approaching session of the congress is going to be the battleground for any number of variously motivated attempts to deal in some manner with the more or less clearly defined aspects of labor troubles. The complexity of concepts on what is wrong, what should be done about it, and how to go about trying to do it has been increased by the fact that a minority of a secondary group of workers in the newspaper field has been able to strike the people of the metropolitan New York area out of the desired, essential service for which they rely upon the city's newspapers. That condition has not been adequately, if at all, covered in any of the programs of reform which have been announced for presentation to congress. It has given rise to beliefs that changes are needed more in enforcement practices than in legislative provisions. There is a feeling that it calls for a return to the days when the fundamental concern of government was to govern, not to pamper, when, under similar needs, state troops were called out to provide the public with the services needed. The condition certainly emphasizes the view expressed on this page a short time ago that the primary legislative need was for a law that would prohibit under adequate penalization the depriving of the public of a necessary service because of a private squabble between an employer and employees. It may now be possible to get such a law. Its enactment certainly would get strong support from the public press.

President Eisenhower has asked for legislation giving sweeping enforcement powers to the Secretary of Labor. Big Labor is sticking to its idea expressed in the Kennedy-Ives bill defeated in the previous session, largely because of the insistence of the Secretary of Labor that it was too weak and had too many loopholes. The President's proposal follows closely the one that he made unsuccessfully to the previous congressional session.

The President's program is designed to "protect the members and the funds of labor organizations against corrupt practices of their officials." That is a necessary and desirable reform; but it is not enough. It is also described as being designed to "protect the public from abuses of labor and management in their collective bargaining relations." That could mean much that would be good—or nothing at all.

Much broader is the six-point program of the National Association of Manufacturers, "geared to repel a liberal-labor political coalition." It is said by the NAM president to be "not punitive in nature, not designed to exact atonement for past misdeeds . . . but to make sure misdeed do not happen again in the future." The program has the following objectives: "(1) Restore basic power and authority over their affairs to the members of the labor organizations. (2) Restore and protect the right of each individual to decide for himself whether or not he wishes to join a labor organization. (3) Prohibit organizational picketing to force recognition of a union; prohibit violence, coercion, boycotts and other forms of activity designed to force individuals to join union. (4) Restore the right of state authorities to act in labor-management matters properly within their jurisdiction. (5) Prohibit nationwide or industrywide union monopolistic practices. (6) Enact an effective ban on the use of union funds and union staff manpower for political activities in behalf of particular parties or candidates."

The real big problem, obviously, will be to get any legislating that will be good for anything from the point of view of the general public and the general economy. It is strictly a political problem—and 1960 will be a politically big year.

Political Party Problems

Circumstances are piling up all over everywhere to emphasize the long apparent fact that the two leading political parties of this nation are misnamed. For one thing, there is almost no fundamental difference between their beliefs and objectives—principles, if you will. The differences are within their own respective ranks—and they are along the same lines in both parties. A more pertinent designating would call the nation's parties "Liberal" and "Conservative"—the semantics, however, not being the same as that in the case of Britain. The division of adherence would be based on that which now splits the membership of both of them.

It would not be easy to effect such a conversion or reformation. There is no convincing evidence of whither either of the subgroups is heading on many important matters. The "Old Guard" is interested primarily in itself. The insurgents, or "hyphenists," declare that their "fundamental principles preclude all efforts to outdo the 'New' and 'Fair' deals." They also cannot see that the leaders of the "stickfasts" are, as claimed, "leading statesmen imbued with the spirit of unhyphenated partisanship."

The fight for "leadership" that is going to come up in the early days of the coming session of the congress should be watched from now on by all who are interested in the soundness of this nation's economic future—commercial and social, as well as political. Such fights always entail swaps, and swaps at this stage of national, international, and global economic conditions and relations could be bad all around.

One big reason why the chemical and related industries and their related businesses should go in strong in the move to have business put its hands, its feet, and its brains into the practical doings in all political areas is that the old-guard Republican minority in the senate is working for the promotion of its assistant floor leader to succeed his retiring chief. That candidate has been one of the chief contributors to the support of the popular theory that "the United States has never lost a war, but has seldom won a peace." He has long been an ardent advocate—for reasons not divulged—of the return of the IG Farben assets, seized as enemy property, to their former owners, since before the question of whether they were German or Swiss came into the picture.

Washington Talks It Over

Pharmaceutical Firms Legally Responsible for Making Certain That Prescription Drugs Go Only to Authorized Persons.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Drug firms are legally responsible for making sure that they ship prescription drugs only to persons authorized to distribute and dispense them. This has just been emphasized by a conviction got by the Food and Drug Administration against a Philadelphia drug manufacturer and a Roanoke, Va., customer who re-sold drugs to his friends.

Authorized persons are those regularly engaged in the distribution and dispensing of drugs such as drug manufacturers and wholesalers, retail pharmacists, public health agencies and practioners licensed to dispense drugs, FDA explains.

FDA enforcement director Malcolm R. Stephens points out that this policy becomes apparent when consideration is given to the fact that the purpose of the law is the protection of the public health. He says:

"Modern prescription drugs are beneficial and safe when their use is directed and supervised by a physician. They are potentially dangerous, however, when they come into the posession of persons not regularly and lawfully engaged in their manufacturing, distribution and dispensing.

"It is a fundamental obligation of those legally entrusted with the responsibility for the proper handling of prescription drugs to see that they do not get into the hands of unauthorized persons."

Dollars Keyed to Processing

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has just concluded a new study of price behavior and has concluded that the frequency of price changes in primary markets tend to vary inversely with the extent of processing a product undergoes. The study also shows that products with highly volatile prices tend to respond most sharply to economic changes, dropping further during periods of business decline and rising further in the recovery phases.

The analysis is issued as BLS Report No. 142, "Frequency of Change in Wholesale Prices, A Study of Price Flexibility," and is generally similar to a series of studies of wholesale price flexibility carried out in the 1930's by Dr. Gardiner Means, the National Resources Committee, and the Temporary National Economic Committee.

Social Security Taxes Go Up

The social security taxes are going up again again January 1. Another one-fourth of 1 percent is being added to the rate applicable both to workers and employers while the taxable wage base is going up from $4,200 a year to $4,800 a year.

This means that during 1959, workers and employers alike will pay—at the maximum—$120, which compares with a maximum of $94.50 each in 1957 and 1958. In 1960, the tax goes up again to $144 each; in 1963 to $168, in 1966 to $192, and in 1969 to $215.

When the law was originally drawn, it provided for a top of $30 a year in 1937 which was to rise to a maximum of $90 in 1949 then level off.

Trading Stamps Are Big Business

An inkling of just how vast the trading stamps market is comes from a recent poll conducted for the largest of the trading stamp firms. An estimated seven out of every ten families in the country are now saving trading stamps and in the past year redeemed stamps for approximately $500 million worth of products.

Valued at wholesale prices, this means an income of $40 million to household furniture and fixture manufacturers; $30 million to textile manufacturers; $22 million to electrical appliance manufacturers, and $13.5 million to household furnishings manufacturers. It required $191 million of materials from industrial goods sellers to provide the stamp industry with this redemption merchandise.

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*Private footnote to a reader from a good, solid Pennsylvania Dutch family:
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Heavy Chemicals

The Christmas holiday didn't put as much of a crimp in business as had previously been expected by heavy chemical producers. With few exceptions, they reported that buying went right on during the week—except for Christmas—at an undiminished pace. Observers explained the situation this way: Ordinarily, customers stand on the sidelines during the last few weeks of the year in order to let their stocks on hand dwindle, so that they are in a favorable tax position at the year's end. This year, however, consumers have meen operating at cut-to-the-bone inventory levels because of the recession. Now that business has picked up again, their orders have increased. But they are still inventory-conscious.

Producers are looking forward to increased business in 1959. They see an upturn which should hold at least through the first half—and perhaps its momentum will carry it well into the second half.

They expect no sudden blooming of buying interest; rather a moderate, steady increase in consumption of all materials over a broad range.

Last week a second producer increased its barium oxide prices. New quotations will go into effect January 1. Other barium chemicals can be expected to hold unchanged for the first quarter.

Jan. 1 Price Advances

Ammonium biborate, 50c. per ton.
Barium oxide, $10 per ton
Borax, tech., powd., $2.50 per ton.
Boric acid, tech., cryst., $26.50 per ton.
Boric acid, tech., powd., $2.50 per ton.
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate, $10 per ton.
Sodium chlorate, dms., western states, ½c. per lb.
Sodium metaborate, tetrahydrate, $10 per ton.

While some sources would like to see higher quotations, owing to increased manufacturing costs, heavy foreign competition, particularly in carbonate and chloride, is holding things down.

Calcium chloride business remained active, owing chiefly to heavy demand for low-temperature de-icing conditions because of extreme cold and snow conditions throughout much of the country.

Acids

Hydrochloric—Demand remained moderately active during the week, despite the Christmas holiday. The fact that business did not come to a standstill was attributed to low consumer inventories.

Hydrofluoric—The aerosol industry continues to boom, and prospects are that its phenomenal growth rate will continue undeterred over the next ten years.

This bodes good for hydrofluoric acid, which goes in heavy quantities into the manufacture of fluorinated hydrocarbon propellents.

Sulfuric—Buying interest was actively maintained, with seasonal adjustments for the holiday. Steel output last week declined seasonably, but demand remained good.

Statistics from the Bureau of Census show to what extent the rayon industry recovered from the recession during the third quarter. In the period July-September, 1958, some 105,034,000 pounds of rayon and acetate yarn were consumed by fiber mills, virtually unchanged from the previous quarter, and higher than the 99,916,000 pounds consumed during the third quarter of 1957.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reported output for last week at 1,840,000 tons, or an estimated 68.2 percent of capacity, as against the previous week's actual output of 2,011,000 tons, or 74.5 percent of capacity.

Bases and Salts

Barium Oxide—Another producer last week increased prices on its barium oxide. Material assaying 96 percent purity is set to be increased to $290 per ton, carlots or truckloads, 100 percent basis, and $300 per ton in less carlot and less truckload quantities.

Producers of barium carbonate, chloride and sulfide indicate that there will be no change for the first quarter in present prices.

Barium carbonate and chloride in particular have been subject to keen price competition owing to large volume imports of cheaper material. Domestic producers indicate that their margins are so narrow that some measures should be taken by the government to protect the industry.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 27, 1957
104.39	104.39	104.66	103.38

For Current Prices see page 9

Calcium Chloride—Business continued strong last week, undiminished by the holiday. Producers said they were still about five days behind on deliveries.

Chief reason for the intense demand is continued cold weather and heavy snow over most of the country. Calcium chloride has been found to be effective when used in conjunction with salt for highway deicing at extremely low temperatures.

Caustic Soda—Producers felt last week that the holiday only took a small bite out of normal business. Consumers are continuing to buy because of low inventories, they point out.

Heretofore, the general practice among buyers has been to slow down their demand during the last few weeks in the year, in order to be in a favorable inventory position. Since cut-to-the bone inventories have been the rule this year, buying continues for immediate needs.

Chlorine — Christmas holiday slowed buying considerably during the week, although purchases for immediate needs were active up until that time.

Almost without exception, producers feel that 1959 will be a better year than was 1958. They look for a steady, gradual upturn in business which should last for the first half, at least.

Lime—Domestic sales of open-market lime in October rose to 773,175 tons from September's 687,421 tons, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Construction, refractory, chemical and other industrial lime sales increased, whereas a slight decrease was noted in agricultural lime.

January-October sales in 1958 reached 6,324,740 tons, but this figure was well over a million tons beneath the sales of 7,649,823 tons racked up during the first ten months of 1957.

Chemical and other industrial lime sales in October rose to 456,066 tons from 424,595 tons in September. However, sales of 3,943,207 tons for the first ten months were well below the 4,556,648 tons sold during the corresponding period of 1957.

Refractory (dead-burned dolomite) sales shot up to 205,457 tons in October from 146,880 tons in September. Sales for the period January-October were 1,341,467 tons and lagged considerably behind sales of 1,974,914 tons for the same period in 1957.

Sodium Chlorate—While a western producer announced that it would advance sodium chlorate prices in eleven western states last week, sources indicated that prices in the east would be unaffected by the change, which becomes effective next Thursday.

Sulfur—The following figures, compiled by the Bureau of Mines, represent production, shipments and stocks of sulfur of a purity of 97 percent or greater during specified periods in the United States, in tons:

	Oct.	Sept.
Native production	347,838	335,823
Shipments	490,123	351,998
Sales*	470,300	349,223
Stocks†	4,529,737	4,652,199
Recovered production	53,260	51,709
Shipments	55,728	47,201
Sales*	54,236	48,107
Stocks†	171,470	172,446

* Calculated from production and change in stocks during the period.
† Producers' stocks at mines or plants in transit, and in warehouse at end of period.

The following figures, compiled by the Bureau of Mines, show imports of Mexican

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Heavy Chemicals

sulfur into the United States during specified periods.

Long Tons	*Aug.*	*July*
Ore	5,078	.....
In any form	56,172	64,505
Total	61,250	64,505
Dollar Value	*Aug.*	*July*
Ore	$118,344	.....
In any form	$1,255,748	$1,423,553
Total	$1,374,092	$1,423,553

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—November output reached 140,962 tons, slightly higher than October's 139,836 tons, and higher than the November, 1957, total of 135,024 tons, the Aluminum Association says.

The association reports that building products lead all other end use classifications—as they have since the latter half of 1954—as the number one recipient of wrought aluminum products during the first half of this year, accounting for 22.5 percent of total shipments.

Bureau of Mines reports that consumption of purchased aluminum-base scrap increased to 27,608 tons in August—up 2,500 tons from July. Shipments of remelt ingot in August were the largest since January and totaled 18,987 tons.

Bureau of Census says that 27,849 tons of aluminum and aluminum-base alloy castings were produced in October, up 5 percent over the 26,398 tons made in September.

Copper—The three-month-old strike at a copper-nickel plant in Canada has ended. However, return to work is not expected to have any weakening effect on the copper market.

It is anticipated that the return to work will serve to build up stocks to a more plentiful level. Some sources here say that stocks at the end of November—sufficient for about a month's requirements—are too low.

Primary producers last week held at their price of 29c. per pound, delivered US destinations.

Mercury—Metal continued weak, quoted last week at $220 to $226 per flask, spot.

Silver—Bullion closed Friday at 89⅞c. per troy ounce, spot.

Tin—Market was quiet and moved in a narrow range. Straits metal was listed Friday at 99c. per pound, spot.

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Obituaries

Lupton Patten

Lupton Patten, president of Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., died December 7 in that city.

Mr. Patten joined the Chattanooga firm in 1928 and was successively assistant sales manager, sales manager, and president.

He was president of the Proprietary Association during 1950-52 and was a member of its executive committee for many years.

W. R. Veazey

W. R. Veazey, a director of Dow Chemical Company for more than thirty years and once head of the company's research laboratories, died December 20 in Youngstown, Ohio. He was seventy-five years old.

Mr. Veazey, nationally-known for his research, developed the process by which magnesium metal is made from magnesium chloride. He also was prominent in the early development of insecticides and plastic wrapping for refrigerating food.

Dow's research laboratory in Freeport, Tex., is named for Mr. Veazey.

Roy R. Conner, veterinary marketing manager of Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J., died at Glen Rock, N. J., December 21. He was thirty-nine years old.

W. Arnold Gunther, veteran bacteriologist with the Maryland State Health Department, died December 16 in Cumberland, Md. He was sixty-four years old. Mr. Gunther had been with the department since 1911 and had opened the branch laboratory in Cumberland in 1914.

Ralph Crysler McQuire, manager of the nickel refining division of the International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., died in Port Colborne, Ontario, December 23. He was sixty-three years old.

Ralph C. Najarian, advertising plans adviser for Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J., died in Montclair, N. J., December 23. He was forty-four years old.

Alfred W. Quosig, a chemical operator for seventeen years for Roche Laboratories Division of Hoffman-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J., died December 16 in Nutley. He was fifty-nine years old.

Arthur J. Shaheen, treasurer and general manager of R. C. Shaheen Paint Company, Rochester, N. Y., died December 18 in that city. He was twenty-nine years old.

Howard G. Strauss, president of Allied Latex Corporation, Haskell, N. J., died December 16 in Monmouth, N. J. He was sixty years old.

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Agricultural Chemicals

While the agricultural chemicals market last week was dull, reflecting the usual holiday quietness, the market remained on a firm basis for the major portion of materials. As to prospects for 1959, optimism ruled high throughout the industry based on reduced inventories and marked improvement in the overall economy, which started to recover early in this quarter and has made steady gains since. The persistence of this upward trend was regarded as a good omen of a brisk demand during the 1959 season.

Contract has been awarded to the Montecatini Chemical organization to build a nitrogen plant near Shiraz, Iran, by the Iranian government, that country's first nitrogen fertilizer plant. The cost of the plant and 10-mile long pipeline to supply natural gas used as a raw material was reported at $30 million. Anhydrous ammonia will be produced by a Montecatini process. Initial plans call for plant capacity of 100 metric tons daily.

Moderate improvement was indicated in the sale of commercial fertilizers in California during the 1958 season compared with 1957. Total sales were reported at 884,600 tons up to the end of September against 879,950 tons during the same period last year. Dry mixed fertilizers sales increased to 195,760 tons in 1958 compared with 181,955 tons last year. Ammonium sulfate also moved in large volume and sales increased to 137,270 tons this year from 129,740 tons, while anhydrous ammonia declined to 18,120 tons against 27,200 tons in 1957. In the dry mixed fertilizer group, formula 10-10-10- led in 1958 totaling 5,370 tons against 6,743 tons last year, while the 10-10-5 formula sales were indicated at 4,000 tons against 4,550 tons a year ago. Business in agricultural minerals showed moderate improvement this year and trading was lifted to 529,210 tons compared with 498,490 tons a year ago.

Jan. 1 Price Advances

Ammonium nitrate, $3 per ton.
Anhydrous ammonia, $4 per ton.
Nitrogen solutions, $6 per ton.
Potassium muriate, 2½c. per unit.
Potassium sulfate, 2½c. per unit.

Price Trends

Advanced

Dried blood, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton.
Tankage, New York, 25c. per unit-ton.
Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 27, 1957
111.11	111.08	110.34	107.82

For Current Prices see page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonia Nitrate—Withdrawals against current contracts continued to move in good volume. Market tone held on a steady basis. Contracts were reported renewable at current listings for 1959 delivery.

Ammonia Sulfate—Prices remained unchanged and steady. Interest was quite active for early next year shipment. Stocks were ample. Contracts were reported pending for shipments after the turn of the year.

Anhydrous Ammonia—Buying interest was keener for next year's requirements, with some contract business reported at current quotations. Prices were scheduled to advance $4 per ton effective January 1.

Animal Proteins—Active demand for dried blood and tankage resulted in further price advances for both materials. Feedstuff trade continued to outbid fertilizer mixers. Sales of dried blood were made up to $7.50 per unit ton, Chicago basis, while New York market was unchanged at $6.75. Stocks were scarce and closely held. Trading in tankage took place at $7 per unit ton New York and at $7.50, Chicago, up 25c. per unit ton.

Firm tone continued to prevail in the fishmeal and fishscrap market. Prices were firm and have scored net advances of $25 per ton, since last summer for both materials. Limited stocks of domestic fishmeal were held at $160 to $162 per ton, f.o.b. works Atlantic coast. Fishscrap supplies were nil and nominal at $4 per ton less.

Bone meal was quiet and maintained at $65 per unit ton, works, East coast. Hoofmeal was unchanged at $6.50 per unit ton, Chicago.

Lime—Sales of agricultural quick lime was materially lower in October than the previous month and totaled 4,953 tons compared with 7,958 tons in September and 10,264 tons, in October last year, according to the Census Bureau. Total sales during the first 10 months of 1958 (January-October) amounted to 46,380 tons against 68,587 tons during the same period last year.

Hydrated agricultural lime sales in October also were below September. Tonnage moved in October totaled 8,040 tons against 10,051 tons in September and 9,074 tons, October, 1957. Total sales during January-October inclusive were placed at 106,007 tons compared with 124,791 tons for the same period in 1957.

Domestic sales of open-market lime in October increased over the previous month. Sales in October amounted to 773,175 tons compared with 687,421 tons in September and 761,998 tons in October last year. Total sales during January-October inclusive amounted to 6,324,740 tons against 7,649,823 tons during the like period in 1957, it was reported by the Census Bureau.

Phosphate Rock—This market was quiet and steady. Prices were held at prevailing levels. Deliveries moved in good volume of late against standing contracts for domestic and export account.

Farm Chemicals Foreign Trade: September

Following are data compiled by the Census Bureau indicating volume of exports and imports of agricultural chemicals. Classified as ammonium nitrate mixtures are those containing 20 percent or more nitrogen. Figures for ammonium phosphates and fishmeal and scrap account only for that material intended for use as fertilizer. Superphosphate is classified as normal when a.p.a, is less than 25 percent, concentrated when a.p.a. is 25 percent or more. The term tons refers to short tons.

		September	August
EXPORTS			
Ammonia, anhydrous and aqua	lbs.	4,072,953	4,934,141
Ammonium nitrate	lbs.	2,976,504	18,507,132
Ammonium Sulfate	lbs.	31,301,028	56,790,516
DDT, technical	lbs.	2,465,253	1,814,382
Insecticides, fungicides and agricultural sulfur	lbs.	6,379,200	9,746,994
Phosphate rock	tons	352,768	365,926
Potassium chloride	tons	44,442	35,935
Superphosphate, normal	tons	16,811	10,187
Concentrated	tons	29,387	15,492
Herbicides	lbs.	1,483,433	1,363,755
IMPORTS			
Ammonium nitrate, including mixtures	tons	55,338	200
Ammonium phosphates	tons	11,768	7,450
Ammonium sulfate	tons	18,524	17,068
Blood, dried	tons	275	531
Calcium cyanide or lime nitrogen	tons	13,010	0
Fishmeal and scrap	tons	189	819
Nitrate, calcium	tons	1,745	445
Sodium, crude and refined	tons	30,108	27,276
Phosphate, crude, including apatite and phosphate rock	tons	21,492	9,652
Potassium chloride, crude	tons	22,884	28,933
Nitrate, crude	tons	17	108
Sulfate, crude	tons	7,709	7,779
Urea	tons	3,440	3,253

* Not previously reported here.

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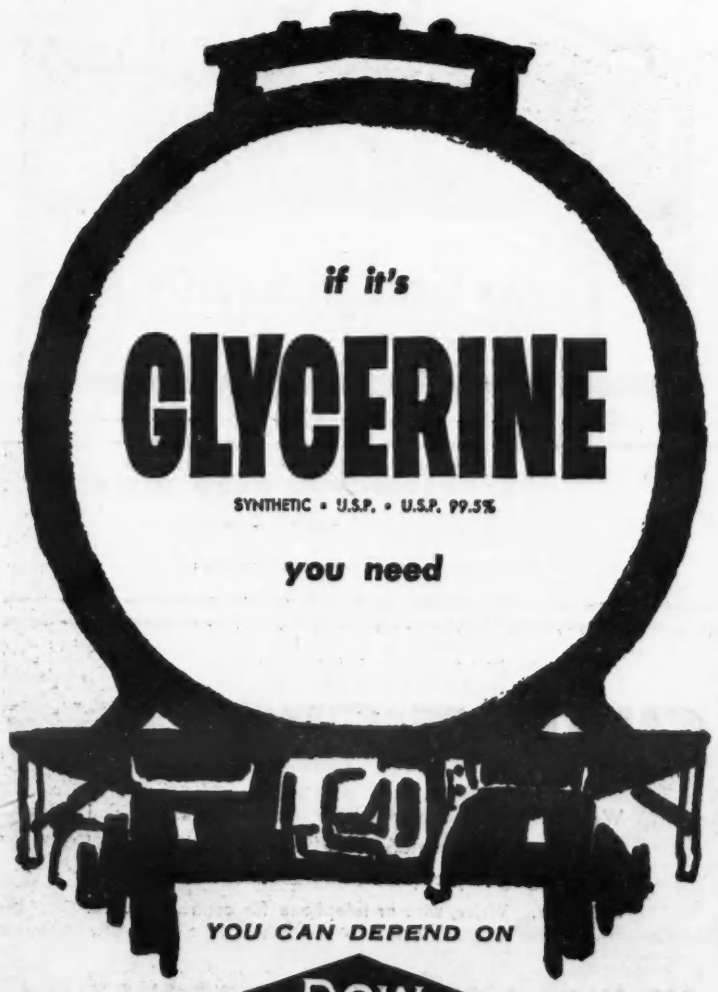

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Aliphatic Organics

An additional measure of optimism flavored trade reports of early last week. Occasioning this brightened outlook was overall good fourth-quarter chemical sales performance as well as recent published reports about what's in store for other segments of industry in early '59. Among these reports, those of particular significance to the chemical trade were that new car sales have continued to rise and at an accelerating pace; that steel orders for early '59 delivery have steadily increased, and that construction expenditures, bettering to current year, may top $50 billion.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 27, 1957
130.66	130.66*	130.73	131.03

* Revised.

For Current Prices see page 9

Two rather sharp price cuts were recently announced: the one, an immediate 5 cents per pound across-the-board reduction for ethylhexyl acrylate; the other, a 3 cents per pound drop in the tankcar and carload listings (2½ cents on the less carload) of epichlorohydrin, scheduled for January 1. While reasons for the latter price revision were not clear—observers attributed it to competitive pressures—spokesman for the firm originating the acrylate change mentioned that large scale production and resulting economies as well as the desire to stimulate new applications occasioned the liberal reduction, the third such in the past twelve months.

To date, only one sweeping price increase is slated for next month. That, an 11 percent mark-up in coconut oil-derived fatty alcohols. Under the schedule just issued by the second of two manufacturers to announce changes, octyl, decyl, and three grades of lauryl alcohol (60, 71, and 80 percent lauryl) are priced at 39 cents per pound, delivered in tankcar quantities in Zone 1. The quote on 98 percent lauryl is slightly higher at 42 cents. No changes were made in either cetyl or cetyl-stearyl alcohal postings.

Less carlot listings of many solvents and intermediates where the cl-lcl spread is now 1 cent per gallon or pound, as the case may be, will be advanced ½ cent, also January 1. Such a readjustment, in keeping with increased container and freight charges, originated by a leading producer of organic chemicals a few weeks back, had by last week been adopted throughout the trade. Thinking is that it will likely become the '59 industry pricing pattern—possibly extending to ethyl alcohol by April 1.

Only instance where less carlot listings will be boosted more than ½ cent appears to be isopropyl alcohol. Currently and for a long time back a 7 cent spread, the cl-lcl differential will be hiked to 10 cents by the upcoming changes.

Butyl Alcohol—From a low of 397,521 pounds in August, exports rose spectacularly to 9,085,925 pounds in September. Principal recipients were Belgium (4,042,-351 pounds); United Kingdom (2,549,636); The Netherlands (2,239,248); Mexico (111,730); India (64,750); and France (34,600).

In additional to large volume of imports, sources say that domestic requirements, both captive and otherwise, have also increased considerably during the fourth quarter. Imports have been nonexistent, a 2½ cent per pound duty being the principal stumbling block. Market stability is forecast.

The drum less carload price of both secondary and tertiary butyl alcohol is scheduled to be advanced ½ cent, both to 16½c. per pound, January 1.

Ethyl Alcohol—December sales figures will probably reflect customers' retrenchment on inventory positions, as well as plant shutdowns due to the intervening holidays, sellers of ethyl alcohol believe. Also one trade member expects that statistics for the entire quarter will reveal that very strong buying of alcohol in September prior to the October 1 price advance disrupted the traditional sales pattern to some extent.

The ethyl alcohol price schedule was not affected by the recent move to extend the differential between drum carlot and less carlot listings that will up l.c.l. listings for amyl, allyl, and butyl alcohols by ½ cent, January 1. However, some people in the trade are looking for action of this sort, perhaps by the second quarter.

Ethylhexyl Acrylate—Lower prices for ethylhexyl acrylate were recently announced by producers. The revised schedule, the third such issued in the past 12 months, was said to reflect economies resulting from large scale production as well as the desire to expand markets for the product.

The across-the-board reduction of 5 cents per pound set the tankcar listing at 40c., the carload at 42½c., and the less carload at 43½c., all on a delivered basis.

Epichlorohydrin—A price reduction of 3 cents per pound, charted by two producers for January 1, will establish the tankcar listing at 30c., the truckload at 32½c. But in order to expand the c.l.-l.c.l. differential to 1½c., in keeping with the new pricing pattern, the quotation on less than carload quantities will be dropped only 2½c. to 34c., producers stated.

Fatty Alcohols—Since the original announcement a fortnight ago, a second producer of coconut oil-derived fatty alcohols has indicated that it too will up prices January 1. Products for which the new tanker listing will be 39c. per pound, delivered in Zone I, include the firm's octyl and decyl alcohols, and three grades of lauryl alcohol (60, 71, and 80 percent).

The firm's 98 percent lauryl alcohol will be boosted to 42c., tankcars delivered, while the prices on cetyl and cetyl-stearyl alcohols will remain unchanged at 33c. and 26½c. per pound, respectively.

Comparable increases are to be made in the prices for other quantities of these alcohols, as well as the Zone II prices, the producer stated.

Responsible for the price advance, was the recent steep rise (up 30 percent) in the price of coconut oil which, in turn, was brought about by severe drought conditions in the Philippines, together with a high demand for the product world-wide.

The fatty alcohols are used in the manufacture of detergents, oil additives, plasticizers, emulsifying agents, cosmetics, and in organic synthesis.

Formaldehyde—It appears that price schedules will continue unchanged into the new year. However, this does not mean that the formaldehyde market has not firmed up in the past few months. On the contrary, the majority of the trade conversant with the situation find demand considerably improved from practically all of the important outlets—plywood, furniture and textile industries—and supplies more nearly in balance.

No one in the trade ruled out an April 1 price advance and, in fact, some thought it would be a sure thing if further improvement in the market climate was found in the next month or so.

Glycerine — Two interrelated factors have continued to limit trading of crude glycerine. On the one hand, supplies have been noticeably tight; on the other hand, what crude has been available has been offered to buyers at prices that dissuaded certain of the latter from making any purchases whatsoever. However, it's thought that more crude will be available shortly—which should end the stalemate.

According to the American Soap and Glycerine Producers Association, glycerine output (both crude and synthetic) in September amounted to 19,542,000 pounds, bringing the cumulative total for the first nine months of the year to 152,951,000 pounds. The same month, imports dropped to 2,063,000 while exports climbed to 1,392,000 pounds.

Disappearance, of almost 2 million pounds from August, amounted to 19,823,-000 pounds, only slightly exceeding production.

End-of-month stocks totaling 58,903,000 pounds represented just under a 30-day supply.

Isopropyl Alcohol—An additional 3 cents will be tacked on drum less carlot

Aliphatic Organics

listings of isopropyl alcohol January 1, thus extending the cl-lcl spread to 10c. per gallon. This will make 91 percent IPA 68c. per gallon, 95 percent 70c., and 99 percent 74c., delivered. (For other of the industrial alcohols, a former differential of 1 cent will be upped to 1½ cents January 1.)

While sales have not approached the phenomenal level since September, trade members report an overall good fourth quarter. No drop-off in interest is expected next month and, in fact, a rise in sales is indicated, most observers feel. This because consumers normally have worn down inventories by December's end, for tax and other purposes, which brings them into the market early in January.

Methanol—The seers have been wrong before and are so again: producers have not announced a price increase, as many people expected for January 1. Thus, it would appear that the industry is still running into what have been termed "special pricing situations," that are necessarily keeping listings at currently low levels.

Molasses — The Louisiana Sugar Exchange reported sales of blackstrap molasses by producers to distributors as follows: December 3, 10 cars at 11.5c. per gallon; December 4, 10 cars at 12c.; December 5, 5 cars at 12c.; December 10, 5 cars at 12c.; December 11, 35 cars at 12c.; and December 16, 15 cars at 12.25c. per gallon.

Louisiana sugar mills had ground 4,324,925 tons of sugarcane as of December 6, according to Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee. This was about five percent more than the 4,124,858 tons of cane ground by the same date a year earlier.

Hawaiian cane blackstrap production amounted to 6,894,549 gallons in November. The same month, shipments to the US mainland totaled 3,913,677. Cumulative totals for the January-November period, as reported by Agricultural Marketing Service, were: production—47,559,888; shipments to the US—36,739,179 gallons.

Sodium Methylate—Effective January 1, a leading producer will hike prices on sodium methylate 25 percent solution in methanol by 2¼c. per pound. The new tankcar or tanktruck listing will be 45c., the drum carlot or truckload, 50c. per pound.

There will be no change in dry sodium methylate prices, the producer stated.

Trichloroethylene—According to information released by the Census Bureau, imports of trichloroethylene in September amounted to 2,295,920 pounds, considerably below the 3,387,250 pounds shipped here in August. Countries of origin were Italy (1,485,192 pounds); United Kingdom (402,246); Sweden (188,500); France (146,082); and Canada (73,900).

It's reported that this foreign source trichloroethylene is selling at as much as 2c. below domestic book prices, and that in certain sections of the country—the southwest, for example—this has made for a highly competitive situation. Thus far, domestic producers have made no move to reduce east coast prices; earlier this month, lower prices were announced for eight west coast and Rocky Mountain states, however.

Alcoa Has New Additive For Aluminum Paint Use

Industrial use of alkyd-base aluminum paints on a vastly-expanded scale reportedly has become feasible through a major product development of Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The development is a new additive that eliminates the deleafing of aluminum pigments in alkyd and high-acid varnish vehicles. It was perfected by Alcoa Research Laboratories and is called "Alcoa Stabilizer No. 5."

Standard Gets Xmas Gift: Tax Hike in Venezuela

Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), an old campaigner in foreign parts, has received a Christmas present from Venezuela that isn't exactly in keeping with the spirit of wassail in that or any other country.

The South American republic—now in the hands of a provisional government—has hiked the income tax on business within its borders. Since oil is the biggest business in Venezuela, oil companies, including Standard (a major shareholder in Creole Petroleum Corporation and International Petroleum Company, both of which operate in Venezuela) feel that the tax gun has been pointed in their direction.

Standard is particularly disturbed because the Venezuelans "took such action without as much as discussing the drastic increases in taxation with the affected industries. The health of the business world and general economic progress depend upon confidence and good faith in established agreements."

And Standard has its own ideas about what this sudden change in the tax winds will mean to the South American country. Warns Standard: "This action by the provisional government of Venezuela will almost certainly call for re-examination of international investments in the light of the new tax decree. While it is too early to fortell what will happen, the result may well be lower real income to the Venezuelan nation."

Pyridine Derivative, PAM, Is Available in the US

Aldrich Chemical Company, Milwaukee, Wis., agent for Dr. F. Raschig G.m.b.H., of Germany, has clarified an article that appeared in the October 20, OPD, dealing with a new pyridine derivative.

According to the article the derivative had been successfully tested in the laboratory as an antidote for deadly nerve gases and related phosphorus compounds. The Milwaukee firm notes that the derivative, called PAM, has been produced by the German manufacturer and distributed by Aldrich for some years.

Aldrich handles lots of up to five kilos of PAM for the German firm; all larger orders are shipped direct.

The OPD article suggested that the derivative was not available commercially in this country.

Petroleum, Gas Group Men Extended in Posts by Seaton

Fred A. Seaton, Secretary of the Interior, has extended the appointment of 102 leaders in the petroleum and gas industry to the National Petroleum Council for 1959.

The council, slated to hold its last meeting of the year today, will take under consideration revised procedures to meet the Attorney General's criteria for business advisory groups, the secretary said.

Items the revisions will deal with include:

- A provision for the appointment of Interior Department officials as co-chairmen of the council and its committees.
- Procedures for appointments to committees and subcommittees.

Nuodex Shifts Executives

Nuodex Products of Canada, Ltd., has made a number of changes in its top executive echelon. William B. Bate, previously president of the firm, has been elected chairman of the board. G. H. Clifford Smith, previously executive vice-president, has been elected president and John F. Lang, vice-president in charge of commercial development, has been named executive vice-president.

Chemurgic Parley in Florida

A Southeastern Chemurgic Conference will be sponsored by the Florida Citrus Mutual and the Chemurgic Council on January 19 and 20 at the Florida Citrus Mutual Building in Lakeland, Fla.

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Coal Chemicals

Pentachlorophenol was reduced 1 cent per pound across the board in the only price change noted in coal chemicals markets last week. The reduction in this wood preservative material follows a ¾ cent reduction in the basic material, phenol, last month. The decline puts carload quotations on a level with the tank-car quote on creosote at 2 cents per pound. Trading has dropped off from the levels recorded in October and November, but on the whole, has held up remarkably well considering the time of year, sources said. January 1 price advances were slated to go into effect on styrene monomer, technical. A number of dyestuff intermediates were also to be advanced at the beginning of the year. Butylated hydroxytoluene was quiet after reductions two weeks ago on technical and food and feed grades.

Creosote markets were steady at advanced levels put into effect at the beginning of December. Railroad buying continued slow, but withdrawals for use in treating utility poles and farm and highway uses in wood preservation, lend support to the market, it was said.

Phthalic anhydride market was unchanged from previous reports. Production continued to run behind last year's levels for the first nine months of the year, according to Tariff Commission reports. Naphthalene was on the slow side, awaiting developments in the phthalic anhydride market. European naphthalene was reported well sold up for the first quarter.

Jan. 1 Price Advances

F salt, 20c. per lb.
Gamma acid, 25c. per lb.
J acid, 25c. per lb.
Peri acid, 25c. per lb.
p-Nitrotoluene, 2c. per lb.
Styrene monomer, tech., 3/100c. per lb.
o-Tolidine, base and hydrochloride, 5c. per lb.
o-Toluidine, 3c. per lb.

Styrene monomer, as well as other rubber chemicals, were showing better tone as a result of an upturn in the rubber industry. New car output was on the cautious side, as automobile makers have tried to gauge carefully public acceptance of new model cars.

American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended December 28 would amount to 68.2 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 1,840,000 net tons of steel. Output was 2,011,000 net tons in the week previous, 1,988 000 in the comparable week one month ago and 1,366,000 in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
Pentachlorophenol, 1c. per lb.
Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 27, 1957
118.48	118.48	118.50	118.13

For Current Prices see page 9

Basic Products

Benzene—According to Census bureau figures, imports of benzene in September amounted to 2,794,482 gallons valued at $596,264. Total gallonage reported came from Russia and port of entry was Galveston.

Domestic market was routine, according to most reports. Benzene output from cokeoven and petroleum sources continues in excess of demand. Consumption had leveled off in the current month. Outlets to phenol and styrene monomer have improved considerably over the past quarter as against reports of the first half of the year. Although there has been a slackening of the pace reported in October and November, business was being maintained fairly well considering the time of year, it was said.

Coaltar—Bureau of Mines reported production of crude coaltar in October amounted to 67 million gallons as against 59.2 million in the previous month and 74.5 million gallons in the comparable month last year. Output for the first ten months of the year was 560.4 million gallons compared with 743 million gallons in the ten-mouth period last year.

Sales of crude coaltar during October totaled 30.3 million gallons as compared with 28.8 million in the foregoing month and 36.9 million gallons in the corresponding month last year. Sales for the first ten months of the year amounted to 258.5 million gallons as against 379.3 million gallons in the ten-month period last year.

Stocks on hand at the close of October were 25.6 million gallons as against 27.9 million at the close of the previous month and 34.3 million gallons at the end of October last year.

Phenol—Market was unchanged after a reduction in both natural and USP phenol in early November. USP phenol dropped ¾c. per pound at that time and most grades of natural phenol declined ½c. per pound the following week. Phenolic base plastics and plasticizers have shown improvement over the past quarter, it was said. Pharmaceutical use has shown a good seasonal increase, although this outlet forms but a minor part of the overall phenol market.

Capacity remains fully adequate to supply trade needs and was expected to continue so for some time to come. However, long range growth prospects for this basic chemical are bright and sources felt that every bit of phenol capacity would be needed to supply growing demand from an expanding variety of end-products utilizing phenol as a starting material.

Intermediates

2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol — Market was steady after reductions on most grades of this material over the past two weeks. Under new schedules, technical grade was 79c. per pound for molten material in tankcars, 81c. in carload lots and 85c.-86c. per pound in less carload lots. Technical material continued to find use in gasoline, petroleum oils, and other industrial applications. It was felt that lower prices would bring increased use in many areas. As an antioxidant, 2,6,-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol has found good use in turbine and transformer oils, as well as paraffin waxes, it was said.

Aromatics Foreign Trade: September

Following statistics are compiled from Census bureau reports. Units used by the bureau are retained in all cases. Attention is called to the fact that exports of toluene are reported in pounds while imports of ADF cresylic acid and cresols are in gallons. Imports of dutiable cresols and cresylic acid are listed in pounds.

		September 1958	September 1957	First Nine Months 1958	First Nine Months 1957
EXPORTS					
Benzene	gals.	1,120,509	103,085	5,619,373	1,478,694
Coaltar, crude and refined	gals.	21,651	24,969	368,654	3,139,410
Creosote or dead oil	gals.	22,664	59,194	674,437	1,698,627
Cresols and cresylic acids	lbs.	733,671	667,264	5,816,351	5,393,965
Phenol	lbs.	6,145,118	216,919	29,482,367	12,734,210
Phthalic anhydride	lbs.	60,000	2,910,610	12,757,288	15,654,460
Pitch, from coaltar	long tons	3,742	4,118	55,854	31,695
Toluene	lbs.	16,392,484	4,536,467	124,805,004	112,195,873
IMPORTS					
Benzene	gals.	2,794,482	1,407,000	40,885,847	41,895,069
Creosote and dead oil	gals.	1,842,466	3,198,119	19,990,669	24,300,619
Cresols and cresylic acid, ADF	gals.	72,738	126,701	910,035	1,644,707
Dutiable	lbs.	595	0	108,532	119,[illegible]
Naphthalene, melting point less than 79° C.	lbs.	6,367,047	504,432	52,970,544	60,672,338
Melting point 79° C and over	lbs.	11,023	154,322	890,282	445,459

Coal Chemicals

Feed grade material was priced at 87½c. per pound in carload or truckload lots and 91c.-97c. per pound in drum quantities. Food grade was $1.10 per pound in drum quantities. Toluene solutions of technical grade (33⅓ percent) were priced at 30.2c. per pound in tankcar or tankwagon, 31.7c. in carload or truckload of drums, and 33.7c. per pound in less than truckload quantities. Prices on all grades were listed on a delivered basis.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending December 28 was as follows:

Ammonium liquor	lbs.	543,529
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	29,797,511
Benzene	gals.	2,947,139
Coaltar	gals.	14,283,794
Crude chemical oil	gals.	374,431
Solvent naphtha, crude, heavy solvents	gals.	96,627
Toluene	gals.	623,078
Xylene	gals.	181,176

Trade sources said the reductions were the result of production economies which were passed on to the consumer. The lower prices were expected to speed the trend toward the increased use of products utilizing this versatile chemical, it was said.

Penthachlorophenol—Price was reduced 1c. per pound across the board last week. Under new schedules, carload and truckload price was set at 22c. per pound in 100-lb. containers, and ton lots or more were quoted at 23½c. per pound. Listing on less than ton lots was 30c. per pound. Prices are f.o.b., works, freight equalized to competitive producing points.

Styrene Monomer—An across the board advance of 3/100c. per pound was slated for January 1 on technical material used in the rubber industry. The increase will bring tankcar listing to 12.7c. per pound; carload or truckload of drums, 15.2c. per pound; less carload or truckload, drums, 17.2c. per pound. Polymer grade remained unchanged at 14½c. per pound in tanks, 17c. in carlots, and 19c. per pound in less carlots.

Tariff Commission reports for August and September indicated production from all sources at 103 and 107 million pounds respectively, to bring the nine month total within 4 million pounds of the output for the nine month period last year. October and November were good months, according to producers' reports, and it appeared that production would equal or top the 1.1 billion pounds turned out in 1957.

Mineral Exploration Rules Are Issued by Interior Dep't

Regulations under which the new Office of Mineral Explorations will operate to encourage continued discovery of new mineral resources have been issued by the Department of the Interior. The regulations differ only in a few minor respects from those announced tentatively in September.

In response to several objections, the proposal to charge compound interest on the government's contribution to an exploration project, was reconsidered and the regulation now provides that simple interest, computed annually, shall accrue from the date federal funds are made available.

Although some objections were received, the department explained that it was necessary to retain a requirement in the regulations for furnishing evidence with the application that funds are not available from commercial sources at reasonable terms. This is a statuatory requirement.

Under the new program, qualified applicants will be offered contracts under which the OMA may contribute not more than 50 percent of the total allowable costs of the exploration for any specified minerals. The OME share in any one contract may not exceed $250,000.

Eastman Chemical Forms Two New Plastics Groups

The plastics division of Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., a subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company, has formed two new groups: a plastic sales development section and a technical information section.

Eastman said it made the move in order to "expedite the flow of information about 'Tenite' plastics from the laboratory to industry." William P. Gideon, 3rd, has been named to head up the sales development group; Roy O. Hill, jr., will be in charge of the technical information section.

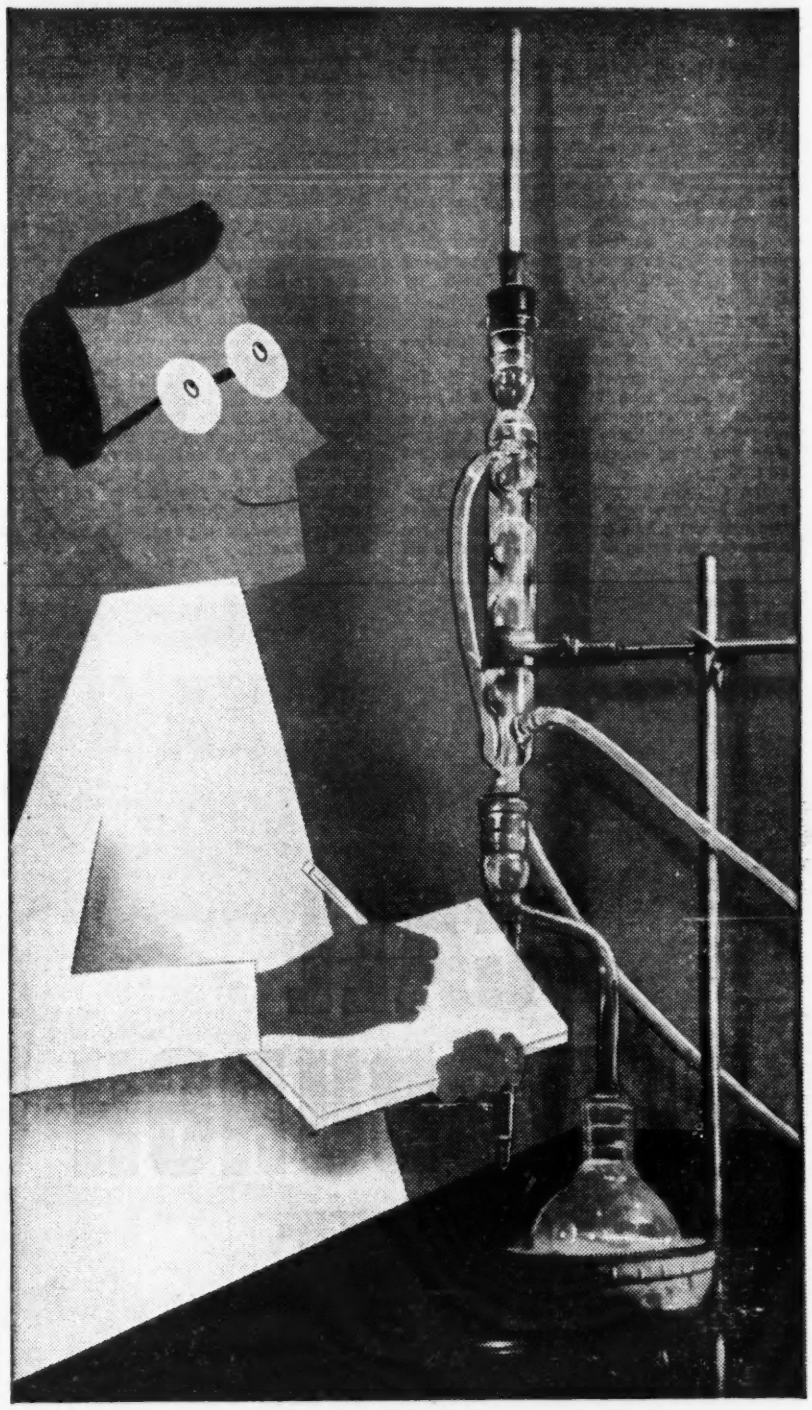
Data Offered

Humphrey-Wilkinson, Inc., Devine street, North Haven, Conn., has issued an eight-page booklet on its line of **aliphatic chemicals.**

National Agricultural Chemicals Association has published a sixty-four page **fact book on the pesticides industry.** The booklet reviews agricultural chemicals and their uses and reports on future developments that may be expected as research and education in the field are continued. Single copies may be obtained by writing to the association at 1145 Nineteenth street, N.W., Washington, 6, D.C.

Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, Philadelphia, has issued a bulletin on **"Isotron" propellants.** Included are vapor pressure tables on mixtures of "Isotrons" 11 and 12 and mixtures of "Isotrons" 12 and 114 for temperatures ranging from 40 degrees Fahrenheit below zero to 160 degrees Fahrenheit; and vapor pressure tables for 100 percent "Isotron" 11, 12, 22, 113 and 114. A complete data report of the physical properties of the five propellants is also included in the bulletin. Copies are available by writing to Pennsalt's Isotron Department, 3 Penn Center, Philadelphia, 2.

Union Carbide Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, New York, has issued a four-page bulletin dealing with the physical, physiological and chemical properties of **diethyl succinate.** The bulletin summarizes specification limits and shipping data, gives a graph of vapor pressures at various temperatures, and summarizes data on constant boiling mixtures formed with water. Copies are available by writing to Union Carbide at 30 East 42nd street, New York, 17.



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Hormone Called Better Than Ancestor Cortisone

A new anti-inflammatory hormone is proving thirty to forty times more effective than its original ancestor, cortisone. This is the conclusion reached by two medical researchers—one British, one American in papers delivered at a conference jointly sponsored by the New York Academy of Sciences, Merck Sharp & Dohme's research laboratories and Schering Corporation.

Spotlighted at the meeting was dexamethasone, at present being marketed by Merck and soon to be sold by Schering.

Dr. Edward W. Boland, of St. Vincent's hospital, Los Angeles, told the conference that dexamethasone had given "adequate" control to seventeen out of thirty-four patients who had found only poor control from an earlier derivative. He conceded that there were more adverse side reactions than occur in the general run of cases.

Dr. Oswald Savage, of West End Hospital, London, told the conference that the new drug had enabled him to relieve some severe cases of arthritis in which all other forms of treatment had failed. Of twenty patients placed on cortisone therapy eight years ago, Dr. Savage noted, ten are still able to work. Of the other ten, five have died, though only one of a condition which could be connected with arthritis and the hormone treatment for it, Dr. Savage added.

US-Euratom Program Set for Research Proposals

The Atomic Energy Commission and the Commission of the European Atomic Energy Community are prepared to receive proposals for research and development centered on nuclear power reactors built under the joint US-Euraton program.

This research and development program is an integral part of the point program contemplated by the Agreement for Cooperation between the US and Euraton, signed in Brussels November 8, 1958. The overall industrial objective is the installation within the next five to seven years in the Euraton community of US-type power reactors having a total electrical energy capacity of approximately 1 million kilowatts.

Synthetic Rubber Output Lags, Consumption Up

World synthetic rubber production (excluding Iron Curtain countries) for October is estimated at 115,000 tons, and consumption at 117,500 tons, according to the international rubber study group of the Business and Defense Services Administration.

These figures show a slight lag in production compared to 1956, while consumption remained the same. Output of synthetic rubber in 1956 was 118,915 tons, while consumption was 117,500 tons.

In the first ten months of this year, the BDSA report notes, production totaled 970,000 tons, and consumption 997,500 tons, while in the same period of 1957, the figures were 1,027,434 tons and 1,057,500 tons, respectively.

Searle to Aid Burney

John G. Searle, president of G. D. Searle & Co., Chicago, has been appointed to the Surgeon General's consultant group on medical education. Dr. Leroy E. Burney, Surgeon General, announced the appointment along with those of three other new members, raising the total membership of the group to twenty-one, as originally planned.

Standard Oil Affiliates Name V.P.'s to New Posts

Two vice-presidents of Standard Oil Company (N.J.) affiliates have been elected to new posts, effective January 1.

Glenn W. Poorman, Esso Standard Oil Company vice-president, has been elected a vice-president, director and member of the executive committee of Esso Export Corporation. Thomas W. Moore, vice-president of Esso Export, succeeds Mr. Poorman as a vice-president and director of Esso Standard.

Mr. Poorman has been an Esso Standard vice-president since 1956 and a director of the company since 1954. Mr. Moore, who was recently elected a vice-president of Esso Export, has been a director of that company since May, 1957.

Dow's Bromide Barrels

—Continued from page 5

printed tags that were stapled to the wooden barrels. A color code differentiates the products and product forms.

Probably more than any other product or package the bromides in barrels have symbolized the humble beginnings of Dow. Sale of two barrels of potassium bromide in 1892 marked the turning point to success for the company's founder, the late Dr. Herbert H. Dow.

Dr. Dow, then a young chemist who had developed an electrolytic process for extracting bromine from brine, had recently helped form the Midland Chemical Company. He arranged his first sale, the two barrels of bromides, then with the help of his wife prepared the barrels for shipment.

National Stockpile

—Continued from page 5

ficant changes in the supply-requirements position.

During the period between January and June of this year, stockpile purchases on the open market were limited to quantities towards the former priority levels, comparable to the new interim basic objectives, except for domestic purchases of lead, zinc and synthetic manganese dioxide as a means of aiding in the maintenance of the mobilization bases for these materials.

Principal materials purchased other than lead and zinc, were amosite asbestos, metallurgical fluorspar, and muscovite block and film mica. Only a small quantity of materials was purchased by the strategic stockpile from the defense production act inventories, but substantial quantities were taken from Commodity Credit Corporation stocks.

Copper, Lead and Zinc

—Continued from page 5

figure of 1 million tons. The agency bases this forecast on expected moderate increases in demand for storage batteries and metal products.

The latter include such items as lead-covered cables, solder, and caulking lead.

BDSA looks for fluctuating zinc usage during 1959, but expects total consumption of slab zinc to be approximately 8 to 10 percent more than the estimated 1958 consumption of 865,000 short tons.

Hercules Purchases

—Continued from page 5

be operated as the Young Development Division of Hercules Explosives Department. Richard E. Young, president of Young Development Laboratories, will remain as director of the new explosives department division.

Mr. Young said affiliation with Hercules will make possible accelerated research and development, and permit expansion of production facilities.

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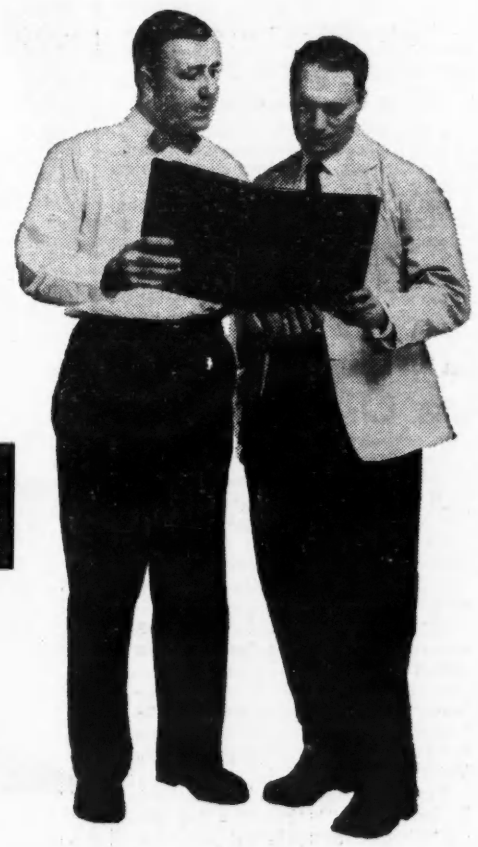

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Market for oils and fats was dull and featureless last week reflecting the usual holiday season quietness. Edible oils were quiet and unchanged for all varieties. Crude coconut oil was steady and trading took place for the Pacific coast delivery at unchanged prices. A small quantity on the spot was held at a premium, while January delivery was available at ¾ cent per pound, less. Copra was quiet and steady.

Tallow and greases were quiet and unchanged. Light trading took place in bleachable fancy for soapers account at current quotations. Export inquiry continued inactive. Lard was slightly higher.

There was no price change in drying oils, except No. 1 Brazilian castor oil which was available at slightly lower levels for prompt delivery New York. Offers for shipment from Brazil have been sharply reduced, with some producers reported shutting down until the market situation improves. This action was expected to stiffen the local market eventually. Tung oil was quiet, but well held at current levels for prompt delivery.

Price Trends

Advanced

Carnauba wax, chalky, 2c. per lb.
Carnauba wax, No. 2, crude, North country, 2c. per lb.
Refd., 2c. per lb.
No. 3, crude Ceara, 2c. per lb.
Refd., 2c. per lb.
No. 3, crude, Parnahyba, 2c. per lb.
Refd., 2c. per lb.
No. 1, yellow, 1c. per lb.
Lard, cash, 1/10c. per lb.
Linseed meal, ext., $2.50 per ton.
Soybean meal, $1 per ton.

Reduced

Castor oil, No. 1, Braz., ¼c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 27, 1957
117.82	117.80	113.44	102.00

For Current Prices see page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Trading in Brazilian oil was quiet, but market was steadier due to light offers for shipment. No. 1 oil ranged from 14¾c. to 14⅞c. per pound, tankcars, New York, basis, prompt delivery as to seller. Castor beans were quiet and quoted from $95 to $100 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports. Domestic grades were held at former levels.

Import of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	.....	.....
Previous week	.....	1,800,000
Corresponding week, 1957	3,183,150	2,206,000
Total this year	18,136,500	71,685,000
Corresponding period, 1957	36,673,650	108,204,000

Coconut—Crude was firm, with trading at 16⅞c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, prompt shipment. Small stocks on spot, New York were nominal at 20¼c. to 20½c., tankcars, with early January delivery quoted at 19¾c. and February, 18½c., New York basis.

Corn—Crude was quiet and unchanged at 11⅞c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt delivery. Refined oil was available at 15.60c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery.

Cottonseed—Futures closed steady and scored slight gains as a result of short covering last week on the New York Produce Exchange. Trading was limited, with active switching from March to the May delivery. December tenders increased 40 contracts, bringing the total to 100 for the month. Export news continued inactive. Cash oils were quiet but remained on a steady basis. Refined salad was quoted at 14⅛c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Trading in crude oil was slow. Quotations were unchanged and well held. Tankcars were quoted at 10¾c. per pound, f.o.b. Valley; 11c. to 11⅛c., southeast, as to location; 10⅜c., nominal, Lubbock and 10½c., bid Waco.

Cottonseed crushed in November was reported at 598,734 tons by the Census Bureau against 712,407 in October and 610,141 in November last year. Crushings since August 1 amounted to 1,765,526 tons against 1,744,360 for the same period last year.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, December 26, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
Dec.	183	12.88	12.68	12.87 12.88
March	144	12.86	12.70	12.85
July	61	12.71	12.53	12.70@12.72
Sept.	2	12.19	12.18	12.24 12.35
Oct.	1	11.97	11.97	12.00 12.25
Dec. (1959)	1	12.08	12.08	12.05@12.25

Total sales and switches 392 contracts.

Flaxseed—Crushings in November totaled 62,860 tons compared with 71,977 tons in October, according to the Census Bureau.

Minneapolis.—Extreme dullness persisted in this market, offerings negligible and demand limited. Indications are that large percentage of 1958 crop will go under the loan program unless prices strengthen substantially. Limited production was the key to lethargy on the part of crushers in this market. Prices were unchanged for the sixth consecutive week at $3 a bushel, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. Only two cars were traded in the spot market, while to-arrive bookings totaled 2 cars and 6,200 bushels in trucklots. Arrivals for all accounts amounted to 45 cars, compared with 306 a year ago. Ten cars were shipped, as against 21 last year.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments
	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59
Past week	78,750	535,000	17,500
Since Sept. 1	8,709,350	10,423,250	1,177,750

Linseed—Raw oil, after the slight decline of a week earlier, ruled steady and unchanged. Buying interest was on the quiet side, and requests for delivery against current contracts eased off for the holidays. Raw oil was held at 12.8c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, December-March delivery; 13c., April-June and 13.2c., July-September.

Oiticica—Offerings were light with sales reported at 17½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were steady at 19c. to 19½c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Olive—Advices from Tunisia stated that the government will not grant export licenses for shipments sold below $56 per 100 kilos, drums, c. and f., prompt. Trading was quiet. Spanish oil price was officially unchanged at $57 per 100 kilos, drums, f.o.b. shipping point. Demand for spot stocks was light. Spanish oil was quoted at $2.50 per gallon, drums, duty paid, spot delivery and Tunisian at $2.35, same basis.

Palm—Business was spotty. Drums held unchanged at 14c. to 15c. per pound, spot, according to quantity. Tankcars were available at 11½c., prompt shipment.

Peanut—Consuming inquiry was slow. Crude oil was offered at 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills in the southeast. Refined oil was quoted 17¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Rapeseed—Consumers restricted purchases to immediate requirements. Tankcars were available at 14½c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery, and drums at 16c. to 16½c., spot, as to quantity.

Soybean—Crude remained steady, despite slow demand. Tankcars were quoted at 9⅜c. per pound, Decatur, unrestricted, December shipment and 9¼c., for January-February. Refined salad oil was unchanged at 11.68c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Soybeans crushed in November totaled 33,530,000 bushels, a new record, compared with 33,470,000 in October and 29,227,000 in November last year. Total for the first two months of this season was 67,000,000 bushels against 57,310,000 a year ago.

Tung—Light sales were reported at 21¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York for immediate delivery. January-February delivery was available at 21c., same basis. Drums were quoted at 22¾c. to 23¼c. per pound, according to quantity.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—This market was quiet and easier. Prices ranged from 89c. to 94c. per pound, spot, depending upon quantity.

Copra—Market was quiet and nominal

—Continued on page 50

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Acid Value	204 - 207
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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

A leading producer took the ax to the caffeine price schedule ten days ago and in its statement to the press called the sharp cut "another skirmish in the continuing battle with imported caffeine for markets in this country." Crumbling tariff walls, it was said, had virtually halved the firm's sales over the past four years, and a drastic reduction was necessary to meet this foreign competition which has captured a comfortable 50 percent of the domestic market—supplying approximately 1 million of the 2 million pounds consumed here annually.

Obviously, caffeine imports have increased to such magnitude because tariffs have been continually reduced. Set at 90 cents in 1936, the tariff on caffeine is now 51 cents.

Large volume of imports were also cited as the reason for other recent price reductions, vitamin B_{12} and the cyclamates, for example. But while all the trade recognize the problems that imports present, some, at least, feel, as the government foreign experts maintain, that the US must open up its markets to foreign countries and encourage more exchange of goods rather than one-way traffic—US abroad, in the interest of better world relations.

There is, of course, another major consideration, pointed up particularly by the tartaric acid situation. Currently, there is no domestic producer and once inventories are depleted, it will be left to foreign material to supply US requirements. This is a dangerous situation, it's said, because prices will be controlled by overseas producers and could very likely rise with the absence of competition from a US producer.

Demand for the antibiotics was found to be rather inactive of late and with material amply available, prices tended to be weaker. Official postings were not unchanged but prices on penicillin, streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin were being shaded, reportedly, as much as 1 cent to 1½ cents, with negotiated price depending upon the size of the order.

Antibiotics—Demand for antibiotics has slowed of late, sellers reported last week. None were unduly concerned since this is, of course, the traditional end-of-year pattern here as in other areas of the drug and fine chemicals market.

It's expected that demand will strengthen soon after the first of the year. Giving sales an extra boost at that time will be some inventory buying since most users allow stocks to dwindle to a low level, for tax and other considerations, towards the end of the year.

For all of the antibiotics, supplies are fully adequate, a situation that keeps the antibiotic market a highly competitive one and prices rather fluid.

While official postings on penicillin, streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin were unchanged last week, trade reports indicated that prices had weakened considerably and sales were being negotiated at lower than book levels. For penicillin, for example, sales were being transacted at anywhere from 1 cent to 1½ cents below official quotes, best price going, of course, to large quantity buyers.

Brucine—Brucine is quoted nominally at $1.25 to $1.85 per ounce. But as little material is coming into the US—and all of this contracted for many months prior—sales are necessarily limited to small quantities and thus the higher price may better reflect the market, a trade source remarked last week.

No easing of the critically tight brucine supply is expected. Indian production of nux vomica—from which brucine is derived—is very small, it's said, most growers there having left the business two years ago when the US price on brucine sank to record lows.

Currently, there is no domestic supplier of brucine and while it was thought earlier that the higher prices would induce some former producer to reenter the picture, thus far there has been no indication that any are thinking along those lines.

Caffeine—A sharp price reduction, December 19, established the listing on USP anhydrous caffeine at $2.10 a pound, down 40 cents, that of hydrous caffeine at $1.96, down 37 cents. This was said to be the third major cut in the price of caffeine in the past four years and for one producer, at least, it dropped prices to a 25-year low.

In initiating the price cut, a leading producer stated that this was "another skirmish in the continuing battle with imported caffeine for markets in this country." A battle, incidentally, that has virtually halved the firm's sales over the past four years.

One of the oldest known drugs, caffeine has important medical uses as a cardiac and respiratory stimulant and is also used widely in cola-flavored soft drinks. Annual rate of domestic consumption is estimated to be in excess of 2 million pounds.

During the first nine months of '58, Census bureau figures show, caffeine imports amounted to 676,050 pounds—a monthly average of 75,118 pounds. And it's believed that imports for the entire year will be just under 1 million pounds—about four times the 1954 import level. As is readily seen, this means that imports have absorbed about 50 percent of the US market.

The US tariff on caffeine was reduced from $1.25 a pound to 90c. in 1936, to 60c. in 1947; to 57c. in 1956; to 54c. last year; and still another five percent reduction in the tariff to 51c. went into effect last July 1.

Forced to close one of its plants in 1956 due to increasing imports and falling tariff walls, the producer originating the price cut indicated in its statement that it intends to stay in the caffeine business to prevent complete domination of the US market by foreign producers. Also its statement inferred that it would be ready to battle against foreign imports and low tariffs.

Sulfonamides—Buying of sulfonamides has been rather brisk in December, though sales were reported to have tap-

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 27, 1957
62.17	62.17	62.54	63.22

For Current Prices see page 9

Drug and Fine Chemical Exports: September

Exports of selected drugs and fine chemicals for the months of August and September, 1958, as reported by the Bureau of Census, were as follows:

		September	*August*
Analgesics and antipyretics	lbs.	80,380	41,357
Antibiotics, n.e.c.*	grs.	7,934,602	11,777,510
Ascorbic Acid	lbs.	57,443	43,286
Aspirin	lbs.	52,368	80,895
B-complex (excluding B_1 and B_{12})	lbs.	32,163	33,247
Bacitracin	100-million units	8,064	12,096
Dihydrostreptomycin	gms.	8,357,790	6,024,465
Pectin and preparations	lbs.	.....	.....
Penicillin, bulk	million units	5,523,638	3,630,148
Streptomycin	gms.	3,495,239	2,568,750
Sulfonamides	lbs.	45,628	56,853
Thiamin	lbs.	3,650	6,705
Vitamin A, bulk and medicinal	lbs.	7,039	14,981
Vitamins, n.e.c.*	lbs.	64,310	63,389

*Not elsewhere classified by the Census bureau.

Drugs, Fine Chemicals

ered off toward the end of the month, as customers became inventory-conscious. Typical resurgence of interest is anticipated early in January, to continue at a good level through March.

Supplies of the various sulfonamides are fully adequate, prices generally stable.

Botanicals

Demand for botanicals, both domestic and imported, was described last week as spotty, a typical year-end situation viewed with no unusual concern by trade members. For the most part, buyers were reluctant to take any new material into inventory and forward orders, it appeared, were delayed by the occurrence of the two-day holiday.

With the possible exception of sweet orange peel, supplies of the botanicals were freely available, and no shortages were seen likely to develop.

A resumption of more normal buying interest is expected soon after the first of the year.

Agar—General Services Administration is planning to unload its agar stocks which amount to approximately 198,173 pounds. Sales are to get underway in about six months and will be made to the highest bidder, the government agency recently announced. Thereafter, material will be offered at six-month intervals in quantities not exceeding 42 tons.

What effect this additional material will have on the market is a matter for speculation. Sources contacted last week believed that it could have a depressing effect on prices but were reluctant to comment further until more of the facts were known. But as sales are not to be made for six months, they said, there is no immediate threat to market stability and quotations on agar will probably continued unchanged.

Papain—A report of last week indicated that purified papain is still quoted in a range of $8.50 to $12 a pound.

A recent shipment of papain amounting to 547 cases was detained at the port of New York which will require purification under government supervision, as has frequently been the case during the past year. Sources thought that this would have no effect on prices. It's the same old story, one trade source remarked.

Quassia Chips—While demand for quassia is strong, supplies are still inadequate to fill all requirements. Most recent shipment to arrive here amounted to 250 bags and dealers would like to see much more than that.

Principal reason why interest has been active of late is that the government has allowed quassia to be used as a replacement for brucine in the manufacture of specially denatured alcohol formula No. 40.

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300 bgs, Port Sudan
ASBESTOS FIBER—2,000 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Durban
8,000 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Capetown
BEESWAX—25 bgs, International Commodities Corp, Tampico
81 blks, Koster Keunen, Assab
20 bgs, Cristobal
50 bgs, Havana
94 blks, Assab
BENZOIN GUM—43 bdls, Meer Corp, Singapore
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—5 dms, Hollander Trading Corp, Callao
BRONZE POWDER—8 dms, C H Forsman Co, Bremen
20 dms, Bremen
BRUCINE—3 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Callao
BUTTONLAC—150 bgs, Calcutta
CACODYLIC ACID—1 cs, Havre
CADMIUM—88 cs, Antwerp
CALCIUM NITRATE—700 bgs, McKesson & Robbins, Oslo
CAMPHOR—30 dms, Bremen
CAMPHOR OIL—20 dms, D W Hutchinson & Co, Yokohama
20 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Keelung
CANDELILLA WAX—188 bgs, Frank B Ross, Tampico
313 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY OIL—3 bbls, Kolon Trading Co, Gdynia
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Sokol & Co, Gdynia
700 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Gdynia
400 bgs, Swiss Credit Bank, Gdynia
250 bgs, P H Petry, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Greenwich Seed Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Rotterdam
CARDOMOM—22 cs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Colombo
20 cs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Cochin
6 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Cochin
CASEIN—400 bgs, Kadison Lab, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Intern. Expediters, Rotterdam
100 bgs, First Spice Mixing Co, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Borden Chemical Co, Buenos Aires
659 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Oslo
1,000 bgs, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—188 bls, M J Golombeck, Singapore
578 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
43 bls, Tandjong Priok
1,673 bgs, Singapore
78 bgs, Rotterdam
CETYL ALCOHOL—42 cs, Aceto Chemical Co, Liverpool
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—3,217 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
549 bgs, Bordeaux
500 bgs, Genoa
CHLORAL HYDRATE—50 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Liverpool
CHLORINATED RUBBER—700 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
CINNAMON LEAF OIL—19 dms, Mombasa
CINNAMON QUILLS—33 bls, Curacao Trading Co, Colombo
25 bls, Louis Furth, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—10 dms, Clean Essential Oils Inc., Hong Kong
30 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Hong Kong
75 dms, Jacoberg Overseas Inc., Hong Kong
23 dms, Irving Trust Co, Hong Kong
25 dms, Internatio Rotterdam, Hong Kong
25 dms, A Verley & Co, Hong Kong
25 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Hong Kong
50 dms, Holland Colombo Trading Society, Hong Kong
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COALTAR DYES—4 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Hamburg
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52 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Hamburg
18 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
20 dms, Rotterdam
COBALT POWDER—30 dms, C Hardy, Havre
COBALT SULFATE—220 dms, Advance International Ltd, London
COCONUT OIL—573 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
451 tons, Manila
COD OIL—75 dms, Kristiansund
CODLIVER OIL—300 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Kristiansund
COPAL GUM—70 bkts, Jacoberg Overseas Inc, Macassar
152 bkts, Catz American Co, Macassar
220 bkts, S Winterbourne & Co, Macassar
60 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Manila
61 bgs, Wm H Scheel, Manila
176 bkts, Djakarta
CORIANDER OIL — 30 bbls, Dodge & Olcott, Gdynia
CORIANDER SEED—200 bgs, A J Fritz & Co, Casablanca
330 bgs, Casablanca
CORN STARCH—560 bgs, Rotterdam
350 bgs, Antwerp
CRESYLIC ACID—351 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
26 tons, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
CUTTLEFISH BONE—50 cs, S B Penick & Co, Takoradi
50 cs, Takoradi
DANDELION ROOT—50 bgs, Rotterdam
DEXTRIN—1,000 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Rotterdam
DIPHENYL ISO-CYANATE—1 dm, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
DRY COLORS—34 dms, P Uhlich & Co, Bremen
EARTH COLORS—900 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
660 bgs, Leghorn
ELEMI GUM—80 cs, S Winterbourne & Co, Manila
FENNEL SEED—200 bgs, A J Fritz & Co, Rotterdam
FISHLIVER OIL—1 dm, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—1,087 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Supe
1,555 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Chimbote
FUEL OIL—122,215 bbls, Royal Petroleum Corp, Curacao
622,879 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
641,949 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
38,781 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Aruba
66,205 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
213,232 bbls, American Oil Co, Mena Abdulla
335,448 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
103,298 bbls, Hess Inc, San Lorenzo
434,637 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Las Piedras
20,851 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
100,270 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Cairipito
GALL, OX—6 bbls, Mombasa
GALLNUTS—87 bgs, Zinsser & Co, Latakia
GELATIN—100 bls, United Hat Fur Cutting Co, Leghorn
200 bgs, B Young & Co, London
400 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Productts Corp, Rotterdam
50 dms, Arles Co, Havre
100 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Havre
125 bbls, Antwerp
GINGER PEELINGS—193 bgs, Dodge & Olcott, Kingston
GLUE—630 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
60 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, London
500 bgs, First National Boston, Hamburg
GLYCERINE—171 tons, L Pasternak & Co, Buenos Aires
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Davies Turner & Co, Colombo
500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bergen
GYPSUM, CRUDE—9,929 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
7,952 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
INDIGO—192 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Hamburg
IRON BLUE—40 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
IRON DEXTRAN—431 cs, Armour Pharmaceutical Co, Liverpool
IRON OXIDE—10 cks, J H Rhodes & Co, Liverpool
900 bgs, Frank D Davis Co, London
50 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Oslo
JUNIPER BERRIES—42 bgs, Leghorn
KOLA NUTS—400 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Kingston
LACTOSE—35 dms, R J Saunders & Co, Rotterdam
20 dms, R J Saunders & Co, Hamburg
235 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Liverpool
LAUREL WAX—20 bgs, First National Boston, Buena Ventura
LAVENDER FLOWERS—20 bls, Ideal Trading Co, Marseille
LEMON OIL—10 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Messina
1 cs, Messina
LEMONGRASS OIL—22 dms, Volkart Bros, Cochin
26 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Cochin
28 dms, Cochin
LIVER PASTE—2 dms, Tec Chemical Corp, Montevideo
LIVER POWDER—14 dms, Tec Chemical Corp, Montevideo
LYCOPODIUM—8 dms, Meer Corp, Kobe
MAGNESITE—1,341 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Cochin
MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE—7 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Liverpool
MANDARIN OIL—6 hf cs, Dodge & Olcott, Messina
MANGANESE—125 cs, Liverpool
MANGROVE EXTRACT—500 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Sandakan
MARINE OIL COMPOUND—400 bgs, Chemical Bank, Oslo
MENTHOL—10 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Keelung
20 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Keelung
20 cs, Henley & Co, Hamburg
MINERAL WAX—500 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Hamburg
MOLASSES—555 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
653,287 gals, S Western Sugar & Molasses Co, Guayaquil
MUSTARD SEED—420 bgs, C Gulden, London
NAPHTHA—164,393 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
NAPHTHALENE—1,280 bgs, J N Forker, London
NAPHTHOL—2 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht, Hamburg
m-NITRO-TOLUIDINE—13 dms, A V Berner & Co, Liverpool
NUTMEG—122 bgs, Djakarta
OAKMOSS EXTRACT—2 cs, Dragoco Inc, Hamburg
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—45 dms, Ungerer & Co, Itajai
23 dms, L A Champon & Co, Itajai
OLEYL ALCOHOL—51 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
OLIBANUM GUM—14 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Aden
OLIVE OIL—26 dms, S A Laraja, Genoa
260 dms, Uddo & Taormina Co, Genoa
103 dms, A N Cory, Tunis
OPIUM—200 chts, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Calcutta
OXALIC ACID—221 bgs, Baird Chemical Industries, Marseille
PALM OIL—400 cs, Bauer & Loewy Trading Co, Liverpool
PALM OIL, HYDROGENATED—3 dms, H C Brill Co, London
PAPAIN—136 hf, chts, American Ferment Co, Colombo
200 cs, National City Bank, Dar es Salaam
40 cs, Dar es Salaam
PAPRIKA—300 bgs, M Porazzi Co, Alicante
250 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Alicante
200 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Alicante
1,000 bgs, M J Golombeck, Hamburg
350 bgs, Lisbon
PATCHOULI OIL—8 dms, Noville Essential Oil Co, Penang
20 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Penang
PEPPER, BLACK—240 bgs, Jacoberg Overseas Inc, Pandjang
400 bgs, A G Dunn, Alleppey
1,330 bgs, Singapore
PEPPER, RED—40 bgs, Louis Furth, Kingston
16 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Kingston
135 bgs, Mombaso
PEPPER, WHITE—8 bgs, P H Petry, London
PETITGRAIN OIL—6 dms, John D Walsh Co, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—113,989 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
481,884 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
107,828 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, La Salina
256,387 bbls, Phillips Petroleum Co, Puerto La Cruz
110,971 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Bachaquero
PHENYL TRIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE—4 dms, Hoffman-LaRoche Inc; Hamburg
PIMENTO LEAF OIL—3 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
PINE NEEDLE OIL—27 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Antwerp
POLYETHYLENE—18 bgs, Goodrich Gulf Chemicals, Bremen
POLYVINYL ALCOHOL—504 bgs, Maurbeni Iida Inc, Kobe
POPPY SEED—150 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Gdynia
200 bgs, Joel Bieler, Gdynia
200 bgs, Hoger Corp, Gdynia
250 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Gdynia
300 bgs, R J Spitz, Gdynia
250 bgs ,Becker Mayer Seed Co, Gdynia
250 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Gdynia
300 bgs ,Sokol & Co, Gdynia
400 bgs, Louis Furth, Gdynia
150 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Rotterdam
150 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM METABISULFITE—25 dms, A Gusmer, Liverpool
POTATO STARCH—600 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Rotterdam
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—50 dms, S B Penick & Co, Mombasa
9 dms, McLaughlin Gormley King, Dar es Salaam
50 dms, Mombasa
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—150 bls, Food Machinery & Chemical Corp, Puna
QUASSIA CHIPS—250 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
RAPESEED—200 bgs, Hinton & Co, Rotterdam
RICE STARCH—640 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Bremen
230 bgs, Rotterdam
SAGO FLOUR—354 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Singapore
SALVADOR BALSAM—3 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Acajutla
10 dms, H Weber & Co, LaLibertad
5 dms, DeSola Bros, Cristobal
SANDALWOOD OIL—26 cs, Calcutta
SAPONINE—15 cs, A K Peters & Co, Valparaiso
SEEDLAC—600 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Lind Mayer & Co, Calcutta
300 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
250 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
300 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
1,750 bgs, Calcutta
SENNA LEAVES—25 bls, S B Penick & Co, Port Sudan
SESAME SEED—526 bgs, Sacharen Bros, Corinto
373 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Corinto
SESAME SEED, HULLED—450 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, San Juan del Sur
425 bgs, R J Spitz, San Juan del Sur
100 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, San Juan del Sur
270 bgs, Louis Furth, San Juan del Sur
200 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, San Juan del Sur
300 bgs, Neiman Bros, Corinto
100 bgs, Joel Beiler, Corinto
200 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Corinto
270 bgs, Louis Furth, Corinto
150 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Corinto
800 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Corinto
SHELLAC—400 bgs, MacLac Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
800 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
50 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Bremen
227 bgs, I Levine, Hamburg
900 bgs, Calcutta
SKIPJACK LIVER OIL—10 dms, Hanover Bank, Yokohama
SODIUM ALGINATE—10 dms, Allied Food Products, London
SODIUM ALUMINATE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
300 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM BICHROMATE—100 dms, Ferro Metal & Chemical Corp, Durban
SODIUM CYANIDE—500 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODOUM LAURYL SULFATE—37 dms, Liverpool
SODIUM PERBORATE—4 dms, Block Drug Co, Hamburg
SPEARMINT LEAVES—450 cs, Alexandria
SULFUR, CRUDE—4,257 tons, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Coatzacoalcos
TALAH GUM—75 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Port Sudan
TALC—720 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Bordeaux
TAPIOCA—2,200 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Itajai
630 bgs, American Key Products, Itajai
450 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Itajai
TAPIOCA FLOUR—840 bgs, Geismar & Co, Kohsichang
1,944 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Kohsichang
1,600 bgs, Harry F R Dolan Jr, Kohsichang
600 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Penang
3,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
1,000 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Itajai
1,725 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bangkok
700 bgs, Poons Co, Bangkok
THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE—20 dms, Takamine Overseas Inc, Yokohama
50 dms, H A Gogarty, Yokohama
THIAMINE MONONITRATE—6 dms, Takamine Overseas Inc, Yokohama
10 dms, H A Gogarty, Yokohama
THIOUREA DIOXIDE—1 kg, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—150 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
50 dms, Hamburg
TURMERIC—58 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, London
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—100 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, London
UREA, SYNTHETIC—4,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VITAMIN B$_{12}$—72 dms, Byron Chemical Co, Kobe
VITAMIN C—28 dms, Byron Chemical Co, Kobe
WATTLE EXTRACT—400 bgs, Elkan River Plate Corp, Mombasa
WHITING—1,170 bgs, Antwerp
WOOL ALCOHOLS—40 cs, N I Malmstrom, Liverpool
WOOL GREASE—27 dms, H A Gogarty, Kobe
60 dms, N I Malmstrom, Nagoya
53 dms, Fanning Chemical Corp, Nagoya
25 dms, Lunham & Reeve, Liverpool
ZINC DUST—10 dms, Frank D Davis Co, London
ZINC OXIDE—1,100 bgs, London

Los Angeles

AGAR—16 bls, Barcelona
BONEMEAL—3,000 bgs, Nootbaar & Co, Trieste
CARAWAY SEED—50 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
CASSIA—137 bls, Djakarta
COPAL GUM—35 bkts, Djakarta
COPRA—500 tons, American Trust Co, Tabaco
1,000 tons, American Trust Co, Legaspi
COPRA CAKE—2,240 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Manila
2,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
CRESOTE OIL—507 tons, Bernuth Lembke Co, Vancouver
EARTH COLORS—600 bgs, H Harty, Bremen
2,150 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
FISHMEAL—500 bgs, Rankin Sea Products Co, Manta
GYPSUM, CRUDE—16,116 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
IRON OXIDE—2,284 bgs, London
KELP—450 bgs, First National San Diego, Capetown
LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, Hathaway Allied Products, Bremen
NAPHTHA—68,466 bbls, Union Oil Co, Shimotsu
OLIVE OIL—26 dms, Cadiz
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, Nootbaar & Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, Nootbaar & Co, Rotterdam
PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, Pan Asiatic Trading Co, Kobe
PEPPERMINT LEAVES—50 cs, Hathaway Allied Products, Hamburg
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—283,477 bbls, Wilshire Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
141,935 bbls, Douglas Oil Co, Maracaibo
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—2,000 bgs, Leghorn
POPPY SEED—50 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
125 bgs, Rotterdam
RICE STARCH—125 bgs, American Key Products, Trieste
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,008 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Kohsichang
1,815 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Kohsichang
WHITE LEAD—600 bgs, London
ZINC DUST—20 dms, London

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—1,420 bgs, Chas Kurz & Co, Lourenco Marques
CRESYLIC ACID—150 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Rotterdam
FISHMEAL—10,870 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Bara Tigres
FUEL OIL—111,963 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Amuay Bay
MAGNESITE—2,000 bgs, Sibenik
1,814 tons, Split
MOLASSES—95,339 gals, S Western Sugar & Molasses Co, Cardenas
NAPHTHALENE—4,000 bgs, Plastic Coal Co, Rotterdam
1,056 bgs, Antwerp
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—116,340 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, La Salina
131,986 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
109,351 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Curacao
116,744 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Banias
264,154 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Tripoli
112,309 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
202,798 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Kuwait
108,368 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Punta Garden
192,173 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
SODIUM CYANIDE—120 dms, C Hardy, Havre
TARA POWDER—803 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Callao
VANILLA BEANS—26 cs, Erlanger Corp, Hamburg
51 cs, Zink & Trieste, Tamatave
WHITING—3,200 bgs, Antwerp

San Francisco

ARABIC GUM—25 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, London
BONEMEAL—179 tons, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Buenos Aires
BRONZE POWDER—25 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht, Manchester
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, J R Spellacy, Sydney
900 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—165 bls, Rotterdam
CELERY SEED—104 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Bombay
67 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Bombay
174 bgs, Bombay
COPRA—250 tons, Cargill Inc, Taboco
488 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Tabaco
200 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
500 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Jagna
COPRA CAKE—10,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
CURARE—5 cs, Menlo Pharmaceutical Co, Callao
DILL SEED—80 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Bombay
FENUGREEK SEED—50 bgs, Fehr Bros, Bombay
IRON OXIDE—672 bgs, London
KARAYA GUM—100 bgs, Hathaway Allied Products, Bombay
LUBRICATING OIL—100 dms, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Manchester
MARJORAM—218 bgs, H M. Newhall & Co, Callao
100 bgs, Callao
MONTAN WAX—200 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Hamburg
OLIVE OIL—200 dms, A Giurlani & Bro, Leghorn
52 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Buenos Aires
PAPRIKA—200 bgs, A Schilling & Co, Marseille
PEPPER, BLACK—70 bgs, California Commodity Corp, Singapore
PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, First National Boston, Kingston
16 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Kingston
POPPY SEED—50 bgs, McClintock Stern & Co, Rotterdam
SODIUM BICARBONATE—200 bgs, C M Chemicals Inc, Manchester
TANKAGE—400 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Santos

Air Pollution Foundation Chooses Dr. Fagg Again

Air Pollution Foundation has re-elected Dr. Fred D. Fagg, jr., president and charman of the board. Dr. Fagg is president emeritus of the University of California.

F. M. Banks, president of the Southern California Gas Company, has been re-elected vice-president of the foundation. Harry M. Bardt, executive vice-president of the Bank of America, has been named treasurer.

Ernest J. Loebbecke, president of the Title Insurance & Trust Company, is a new member of the foundation's board of trustees.

Petroleum Council Sets Meeting With Sec. Seaton

The National Petroleum Council meets today with Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton to discuss the organization and procedures of the council.

These matters have been under consideration for several months because of criticism expressed by the Secretary that the council should conform to the standards applying to other industry advisory groups.

CMRA to Meet in Atlanta

Chemicals for the textile industry will be the subject of the next meeting of the Chemical Market Research Association, to be held February 18 and 19 at the Dinkler Plaza hotel, Atlanta, Ga. Present and future markets for textile chemicals will be outlined in the scheduled talks and discussion which will describe the total role of chemicals in modern textile technology.

Medical Research Reagent Being Sold by Dajac Labs

Borden Chemical Company's Dajac Laboratories is selling a newly-developed reagent for medical research called "Nitro BT."

The product, 2,2'-id-p-nitrophenyl -5,5' - diphenyl 3,3' - (3,5 - dimethoxy - 4,4 - biphenylene) ditetrazolium chloride, was developed by M. M. Nachlas, K. C. Tsou, E. DeSouza, C. S. Cheng, and A. M. Seligman through support of the National Institutes of Health.

According to Dajac, "Nitro BT," possesses the usual advantages of tetrazolium salts over the classical methylene blue as indicators in the study of dehydrogenases, and has seven other advantages which make it an ideal electron acceptor. They are: ease of reduction, low lipid solubility, low light sensitivity, amorphous or fine granular particle size, insolubility in aqueous solution, low solubility in common organic solvents, and aerobic as well as anaerobic reduction.

Diamond V.P. to Assume Dual Role With New Post

Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has elected James A. Hughes, secretary to the company in addition to his present post of vice-president in charge of administration.

A previous treasurer of the company, Mr. Hughes replaces Donald S. Carmichael, secretary and general counsel for Diamond, who retires at the end of the year. At the same time the firm announced that John A. Wilson, assistant secretary since 1956, has been named director of law.

AIC to Honor Snell

The New York chapter of the American Institute of Chemists will honor Dr. Foster Dee Snell at a dinner January 8 in the Shelburne hotel, New York. Dr. Snell will speak on "The Independent Consultant and Independent Laboratory as a Professional Activity."

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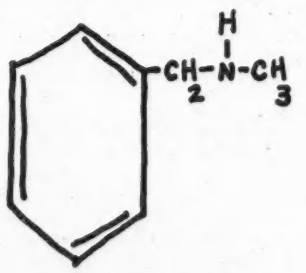

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Florida orange oil continued on a downward trend last week. Some major dealers were quoting this oil 10 cents lower than last report. Currently, the listing was $1.25 to $1.70 per pound. The holidays cut into work schedules slowing business to a walk and the same situation will prevail during the New Year week, it was said. Listings on essential oils were otherwise unchanged, but the softening tone of the market continues. In the case of many oils, prices have reached a rock bottom level and any further decline, it was felt, would push markets below the profit making level. In the case of bois de rose, citronella and lemongrass oils, the weak tone of the oils has been transmitted to derivatives in the aromatic chemicals market.

Strong points in the market included bergamot, geranium and vetiver oils. Quality mint oils were commanding premium prices. Spearmint was closely held and peppermint, although a bit on the long side, was moving in sustained volume. Sandalwood was reported firmer in some quarters.

Seeds and spices markets were firm with good advance requirements being made, according to some sources. Demand was understandably slow as a result of the holidays, but interest in the spot market was expected to revive after the first of the year. In pepper markets, it was said that shipments were continuing within fractions of spot prices and reports from primary centers indicated suppliers were not anxious to force the business pace. Ginger from Cochin for new crop shipment was reported higher and spot prices advanced 1 cent and split Nigerian was up ½ cent per pound. Pimento market was reported strong and advancing. Supplies of Madagascar cloves were light on spot, sources said.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cloves, Madagascar, ½c. per lb.
Ginger, Cochin, 1c. per lb.
Nigerian split, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, Lampong, black, ¼c. per lb.
Muntok, white, 1½c. per lb.
Pimento, Mexican ½c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Caraway seed, Polish, ½c. per lb.
Cassia, Korintje, "B," ½c. per lb.
"C," ½c. per lb.
Padang, "B," ½c. per lb.
"C," ½c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 2, 1c. per lb.
"0000," 2c. per lb.
Orange oil, Florida, 10c. per lb.
Pepper, Japanese Hontaka No. 1, ½c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Danish, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 27, 1957
147.88	147.88	147.90	145.88

For Current Prices see page 9

Essential Oils

Abies Siberica—This oil listed in a range of $3 to $3.50, according to trade reports. The market has continued on a downtrend over the past month. Latest decline was a 25c. per pound drop in the inside price noted two weeks ago.

Bergamot—Production was due to start in Sicily sometime next month and, according to some reports, the crop would amount to 330,000 to 375,000 pounds. This remains one of the strong spots in essential oils markets. Small crops over recent years have resulted in price advances. The last price information in this market was reported early this fall when the Consortium announced an advance of 10%. The increase was justified by the report that oil would henceforth contain 40% esters. Some sources felt that repeated price advances could serve to discourage use of this oil and make it harder to place a larger crop than has been harvested in 1957 and 1958.

Bois de Rose—Tone of the market remains soft, according to report of dealers contacted last week. The total production of synthetic equivalents and substitutes plus total production of oil in Peru and Brazil exceeds demand. Lower prices which have come into being has not appreciably stimulated demand. The continued soft tone in the oil market has caused declines in the aromatic chemical derivatives, it was said.

Cedarwood—Oil listed in a range of 51c. per pound to 65c. per pound. Movement was routine, according to most reports. Price in this market fluctuates in a narrow range, it was said. Profit margins have come under pressure as a result of stiff competition.

Citronella—Market was unchanged from previous report. Prices remained at low levels due to oversupply and lack of consumer interest. The domestic market has been unable to absorb large lots of citronella oils received during the past year and prospects for the coming months were not especially bright. Prices were said to be below the low values recorded five years ago.

Clove Leaf—Market has continued to ease after the buying flurry noted last summer. However, the market had not receded to the low levels noted at the close of 1957.

Supply continued to exceed demand as is the case with many oils. In this instance the trend toward the use of vanillin from lignin rather than vanillin from clove oil over recent years has made some inroads into volume consumption. However, the flurry of buying experienced this past summer indicated renewed market strength. Sources were uncertain as to whether the buying had come about as a result of added consumption or that speculative buying has played a major role.

Lemongrass—Trend in this market has followed that of citronella oil. Prices remain depressed due to oversupply and limited consumer interest.

Indian production, which was said to comprise 80% of world production, was estimated at about 1,200 tons during the past year. Forty-five thousand acres were reportedly under cultivation for lemongrass in India, meaning a yield of about 75 pounds of oil per acre. A citral content of approximately 80% makes the Indian variety predominant, it was said.

Patchouli—Demand has been slight and this market has weakened somewhat in the current month. Quotations were in a range of $4 to $4.50 per pound. Withdrawals of small lots for immediate or nearby need were noted, by dealers contacted in recent weeks.

Orange—Sources listed a new drum price on Florida oil, of $1.25 per pound last week as against a previously reported inside price of $1.35. Quotation on California grade was unchanged.

Although the trend in this market has continued downward in recent months, prices remain 65c. to 70c. above listings in effect prior to the freezing weather at the beginning of last year.

Peppermint—Figures issued by the Department of Agriculture indicated that returns from the peppermint crop this year amounted to $9,984,000 as against $9,680,000 last year. The average during 1949-56 was $9,338,000.

Despite the fact that the total crop value this year was greater than during 1957, the average price per pound was reported at $4.03 as against $4.17 per pound last year and $5.38 for the eight-year average. A higher yield was held partially responsible for the seeming paradox. Yield per acre this year was estimated at 59 pounds as compared with 48 pounds last year and 40 pounds for the eight-year period.

In 1958, the area under cultivation amounted to 42,900 acres as against 48,400 last year and 42,660 for the eight-year average.

Total production this year amounted to 4,479,000 pounds as against 2,321,000 last year and 1,726,000 pounds during the eight-year period.

Prices were quoted unchanged from last report. Natural peppermint oil was listed at $3.90 to $4.60 per pound and redistilled was $4 to $5.05.

Spearmint—Report of the Department of Agriculture placed the value of the '58 spearmint crop at $1,885,000 compared to $1,942,000 last year and an average value of $2,707,000 for the period from 1949-56.

Price averaged $3.81 per pound this year as against $3.49 last year and $4.55 for the eight-year average. Yield amounted to 47 pounds per acre this year as against

Essential Oils

45 last year and 37 pounds during the eight-year period.

Total production was 495,000 pounds this year as compared to 557,000 last year and 602,000 pounds in the eight-year period. Area under cultivation this year was 10,600 acres as against 12,400 last year and 16,200 for the eight-year average.

Current listings held at $6.50 to $7.10 per pound, according to report of trade sources contacted last week.

Aromatic Chemicals

Geraniol — Listings were unchanged from previous report. The market has been steady in recent weeks after reductions in November, reflecting lower costs of basic materials. Extra grade geraniol listed in a range of $1.90 to $3 per pound and standard grade was $2.05 to $3.40 per pound. Soap grade listed at $1.10 to $1.70.

Linalool—The trend in this market was unchanged. A softening bois de rose oil market has been responsible for declines in this aromatic chemical. Prices in both the oil and its derivatives have reached rock bottom levels over recent months.

Vanillin—Market was steady at levels of long standing in the trade. Sources said this market had shown a modest growth in recent years. Tariff Commission report at the close of 1951, last year in which vanillin production was shown, reported production at 999,000 pounds and sources estimated the value of this production at $3 million. Last year, sources said, production was probably around 1½ million pounds, not 4 million as previously reported in this space. Imports this year were expected to reach about 125,000 pounds, it was said.

Seeds and Spices

Cloves—Madagascar advanced fractionally to 38½c. per pound and Zanzibar held in a range of 41c. to 42c. per pound. Market was steady.

Ginger—Cochin grade advanced 1c. over previous listing and Nigerian split grade was up ½c., regaining a loss of the previous week. New crop African values were said to be on a par with spot prices. Stocks were in good balance.

Pepper—Muntok white grade gained 1½c., quoted at 39½c. per pound, spot. Lampong black was 23¾c., up ¼c. and Japanese Hontaka No. 1 was easier at 25c. to 25½c., down ½c. from previous listing.

Pimento—Mexican grade was listed at 49½c. per pound, spot. Market was steady after a sharp advance two weeks ago.

Nutmegs—Prices continued to mark time. Better qualities of mace remained tight and offerings afloat were attracting more attention, it was said.

Jobs & People

Drug Processors, Inc., Adrian, Mich.—**David H. Burger** has joined the firm as manager of sales and market development. Mr. Burger previously was with Celanese Corporation of America, Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Dow Corning Corporation and Koppers Company.

Hart Products Corporation, New York—**Victor H. Lawrence** has been named representative for the western part of the United States for textile, leather and industrial chemicals, with headquarters in Chicago. **Gary Thomas** has been appointed technical sales representative serving the textile and paper industries in New York and western Connecticut. **Joseph Caffaso** has become head of the textile resin research and development department.

National Gypsum Company, Buffalo, N.Y.—**Leonard L. Hank**, operations vice-president, has been elected to the board of directors. At the same time the film elected three men to vice-presidencies. They are: **Melvin F. Cerruti**, for dealer sales; **Eugene W. Odenwalt**, for manufacturing, and **S. David Skinner**, for engineering.

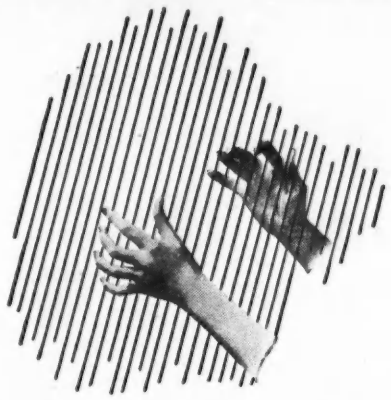
Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich. —**Dr. Mervin E. Brokke, Dr. Paul L. Creger, Dr. James A. Seitz** and **Edward M. Thompson** have been added to the research staff at Detroit. **Dr. G. Thomas Truffelli** has been made an associate research microbiologist. **Dr. Fred P. Hauck, jr.**, and **Dr. Peter Wing Kee Woo** have been named associate research chemists.

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N.Y. —**Dr. Rachel Jo Ann Mason** and **Robert B. Ferguson** have joined the biologics research department at Terre Haute, Ind., as a virologist and bacteriologist, respectively.

Sumner Chemical Company, a division of Miles Laboratories, Inc., Elkhart, Ind.—**William Shultz** and **Howard Harms** have joined the technical sales staff.

Sun Chemical Corporation, New York—**Charles W. Poppe** has been named a sales representative for A. C. Horn paints.

Joseph Turner & Co., Ridgefield, N.J.—**John P. Hackett**, formerly of Kolker Chemical Corporation, Newark, N.J., has joined Turner's general sales staff. He will work out of the headquarters' office.



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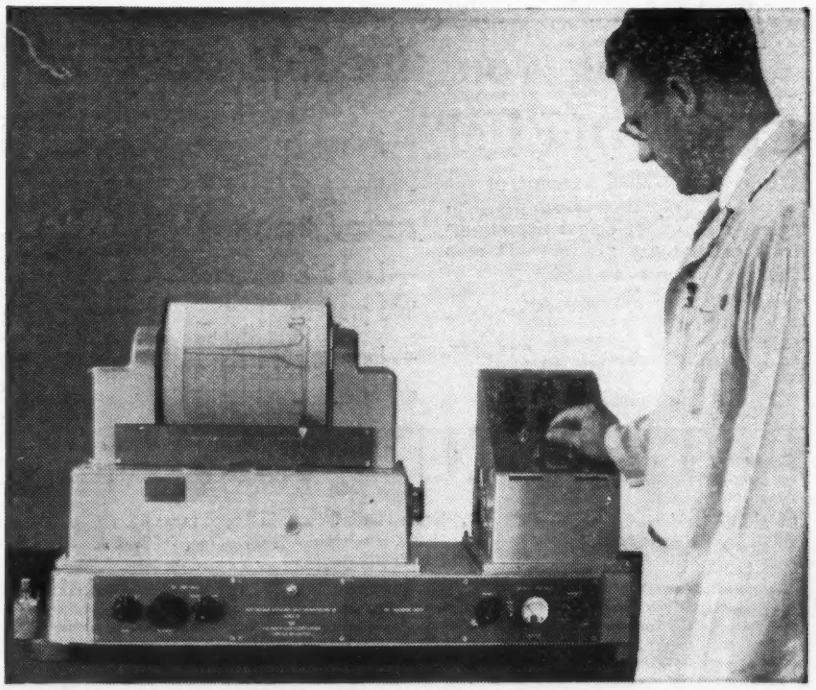

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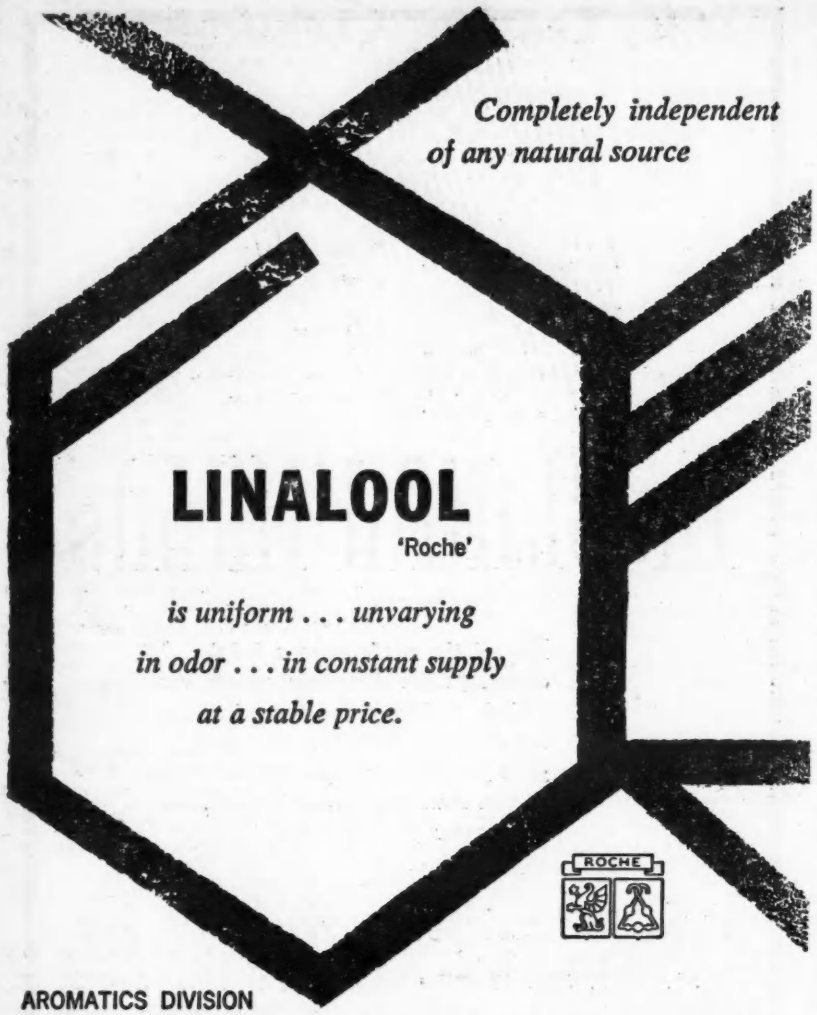

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MCA Will Probe Packaging, Transport Problems in April

Manufacturing Chemists' Association will sponsor a symposium on the packaging and transportation of chemical products April 29 and 30 at the Engineering and Scientific Center in Cleveland, Ohio.

The program now being drawn up by MCA's chemical packaging committee will deal particularly with new developments in packaging and transportation of dangerous products.

Speakers will include Commissioner Howard G. Freas, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission; Admiral A. C. Richmond, Commandant of the United States Coast Guard, and others prominent in regulatory groups or industry.

Although the symposium is sponsored by a chemical industry group, registration will be open to all interested parties.

Emery Adds New Products To Its Line of Plasticizers

Emery Industries, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, has just entered the epoxy-type plasticizer field with three epoxy plasticizers. The new products are in addition to Emery's line of specialty plasticizers.

Two of these new plasticizers, "Plastolein 9213 Epoxy" and "Plastolein 9214 Epoxy" are epoxidized fatty acid esters that contribute to low temperature flexibility in addition to the heat and light stability for which epoxy plasticizers are recognized.

The third plasticizer, "Plastolein 9232 Epoxy" is a polymeric type typical of the highest quality currently available, says Emery. It features extremely low extraction and volatility in addition to a high degree of heat and light stability.

K. G. Voorhees, jr., Rejoins Staff of Ungerer & Co.

Kenneth G. Voorhees, jr., has rejoined the staff of Ungerer & Co., New York, after having served in the armed forces.

Previous to his military service Mr. Voorhees worked in a number of the firm's manufacturing department's in its Totowa, N. J., plant. Mr. Voorhees is the son of the president of Ungerer, Kenneth G. Voohees, and is a great-grandson of W. P. Ungerer, founder of the firm.

Bids Wanted

Chromic acid, 40,000 lbs. tech. grade, in accordance with specifications, Bid IFB 59-69B, Jan. 6, Commanding Officer, Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N.Y.

Diethyl ether, 660,000 lbs., bulk, grade C, Spec. JAN-E-199/2, Bid IFB 174-52-59, Jan. 15, Naval Propellant Plant, Indianhead, Md.

Drugs, Prednisolone tablets, 1,248 bots., 5 mg., Prednisolone sulfacetamide neomycin ophthalmic ointment, 3,312 pkgs., Bid IFB 62851-3877Q, Jan. 5, Military Medical Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Brooklyn 1, N.Y.; Streptomycin sulfate powder, 9,000 vials, Streptomycin sulfate injection, 47,904 vials, Bid IFB M5-75-59, Jan. 8, Neomycin sulfate tablets, 588 bots., Neomycin sulfate sterile powder, 4,248 bots., Neomycin sulfate powder, 2,232 vials, Bid IFB M5-76-59, Jan. 8, Marketing Div. For Drugs & Chemicals, VA Supply Depot, Somerville, N.J.

Paint, 12,170 gals., full gloss, spec. Fed. TT-E-506C, Bid IFB 155-1774-59B, Jan. 9, 23,955 gals., Bid IFB 155-1795-59B, Jan. 9, 32,196 gals, spec. Fed. TT-P-47A, Amend. 1, Bid IFB 155-1779-59B, Jan. 9, 2,400 gals., spec. Fed. TT-P-59A, Bid IFB 155-1762-59B, Jan. 7, 32,512 gals., spec. MIL-P-18210 (Ships), Bid IFB 155-1763-59B, Jan. 7, 8,168 gals, ship exterior, spec. MIL-P-15146A, Bid IFB 155-1764-59B, Jan. 7, General Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia 11, Pa. 200 gals., spec. Fed. TT-V-121c & Amend. 1, IFB WCH-42658, Jan. 7, 144 gals., spec. Fed. TT-V-91b & Amend. 1, Bid IFB WCH-42658, Jan. 7, 180 gals, spec. Fed. TT-V-91b & Amend. 1, Bid IFB WCH-42658, Jan. 7, General Services Admin., Region 5, 575 US Courthouse, 219 S. Clark St., Chicago 4, Ill.

Soybean oil, 1,594,400 lbs., Bid NIP 895-59Q, Jan. 13, Chicago Military Subsistence Market Center, 226 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 6, Ill.

Triacetin, 100,000 lbs., to be in accord with spec. JAN-T-301, Bid IFB 174-53-59, Jan. 19, Naval Propellant Plant, Indianhead, Md.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Most producers agree that this market has weathered one of its toughest years in a long while. Producers feel that the edge of the forest has been reached and 1959 will offer a sanctuary of economic recovery that the present year was incapable of providing. A consensus of producers suggest that the market will not firm up as fast as had been initially hoped. However, they figure 1959 to be a slow but steady year of advancement.

The difficult period didn't embrace all materials in the market.

Producers of petroleum waxes contend that they held their own in 1958; one major producer of LPG's argues that 1958 was a pretty good year for him, and backs up his argument with statistics showing a 9.4 percent increase in the sale of propane and butane and a 15.2 percent hike in sales of LPG for domestic and commercial uses.

The BTX materials were probably amongst the greatest sufferers during the year. All three withstood healthy price cuts although in the instance of one material—toluene—a substantial increase of sales for aviation gasoline tended to alleviate the situation somewhat.

Current reports of the industry for the week ended December 12 indicate an increase in crude oil production and an increase in crude runs, according to the current report of the American Petroleum Institute. The daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 7,097,000 barrels, an increase of 30,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 7,788,000 barrels were 122,000 barrels above the preceding week, and 14,000 barrels above the week ended December 13. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 915,000 barrels daily, compared with 867,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four-week period ending December 12, crude oil production averaged 7,031,000 barrels daily, and crude runs to stills averaged 7,780,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 926,000 barrels daily.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 27, 1957
104.54	104.54	104.54	106.74

For Current Prices see page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene — Two major occurrences in this market during 1958: a price cut in July and the purchase of a large quantity of USSR benzene by a US styrene manufacturer. The former was an almost inevitable result of the unhealthy condition the market has found itself in since the early days of the business recession. The latter, though attributed in part to the business decline, was the culmination of a series of transactions that have taken place over the past years.

On the whole, producers of benzene contend that 1959 will be a happier year, not only for themselves but for their customers in industry. However, they concede at the same time that the general economy is not righting itself at quite the pace the early days of recovery had led them to believe.

On the whole, producers believe that '59 will be a year of slow but sure recovery. They also feel that with the growth of the economy, which is inevitable, the market for their product will come upon better days than any known yet.

Toluene—Producers of this material appeared to glow a bit last week in the reflection of steady orders for toluene for aviation gasoline. These government purchases, producers agree, have offered salvation to a market that had found itself on arid ground. The business recession aside, toluene had found the going pretty tough in what was growing to be a more and more highly competitive market each year. Now, with the upswing in government purchase, toluene producers say, they have been given a breathing spell in which to evaluate their position.

Aviation gasoline purchase of toluene was the sweet plum in the market's 1958 pie. A sour plum came in the guise of a long anticipated price cut. The cut was in keeping with a price swath cut through most aromatic materials and many of the other items in this market. On the surface the price cuts were attributed to the business recession. However, in many markets, including toluene, there were the underlying factors already at work that must be taken into account.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended December 13 totaled 258,719,000 barrels, according to data reported by the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 257,028,000 barrels the preceding week, this represents an increase of 1,691,000 barrels comprising an increase of 1,096,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 595,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

LPG's

Butane-Propane Mix—Production of this material during the last two weeks of November, according to the current report by the American Petroleum Institute, amounted to 26,891,000 gallons as compared with the 27,003,000 gallons produced during the preceding two weeks and the 34,278,000 gallons produced during the last two weeks in November, 1957. Inventories of butane-propane mix at plants, terminals and underground, the API report says, amounted to 36,612,000 gallons on November 30 as compared with the 34,817,000 gallons on hand on November 15 and the 40,086,000 gallons in stock at the end of November, 1957.

Iso-butane—Production during the last two weeks of November, according to the current API report, is tallied at 22,719,000 gallons, as compared with the 22,161,000 gallons produced during the first two weeks of the month and the 20,125,000 gallons produced during the last two weeks in November, 1957. Inventories of isobutane at plants, terminals and underground, the report says, amounted to 32,137,000 gallons on November 30 as compared with the 31,981,000 gallons in stock on November 15 and the 18,231,000 gallons in stock on November 30 of last year.

Miscellaneous

Crude oil—According to the final summary by the Bureau of Mines, crude production in the US averaged 7,170,000 barrels per day in 1957, an increase of 19,000 barrels per day above 1956. A comparison of 1957 and 1956 daily production for the major producing states shows gains of 10.5 percent in Louisiana, 8.1 percent in New Mexico, and 4.8 percent in Wyoming, and decreases of 4.4 percent in Mississippi, 2.9 percent in California and 2.8 percent in Texas. Notable changes in the smaller producing states, the summary notes, were gains of 79.1 percent in Utah, 76.2 percent in Alabama, and 25 percent in Montana.

The indicated demand for domestic crude oil decreased 11,000 barrels per day during 1957 while demand for foreign crude increased 76,000 barrels per day, representing a net daily increase in crude oil demand of 65,000 barrels. Crude stocks, domestic and foreign, totaled 281,813,000 barrels at the end of 1957, compared with 266,014,000 barrels at the end of 1956. Imports of crude averaged 1,023,000 barrels daily for the year compared with 934,000 barrels daily in 1956.

The average value of crude petroleum at the wells in 1957 was $3.09 per barrel, an 11 percent increase from $2.79 in 1956. The total number of producing oil wells in the US as of December 31, 1957, was 569,273.

Textile, Leather Chemicals

Due to the short holiday week, the textile, leather chemicals market was quiet and without changes. Trading was slow in most areas. The steady prices that prevail in the chemicals market were expected to continue so into next year. A policy of hand to mouth buying seemed to dominate in the sizing materials market. After some temporary pressure in egg yolk which made the item firm prices have evened off.

A rise of 26 million pounds in Australia's wool clip for the 1958-59 season is forecast by the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers of Australia.

The council's London committee said that it had received a cable placing 1958-59 output at 1,459 million greasy pounds, a sharp upward revisions from the July preliminary forecast of 1,386 million pounds. Last season's production had been amended to 1,433 million pounds from 1,428 million.

The forecast for receipts into brokers' stores in 1958-59 had been revised upward to 4,259,500 bales from the July preliminary estimate of 4,240,500 bales, the council said.

Reports from Montevideo state that Soviet buyers have been absorbing Uruguay's new wool stocks at a rate that will put the Communist bloc ahead of any western country as Uruguay's best costumer. From the beginning of the wool year October 1 sales to the Soviet bloc have totaled $16,300,000 out of the total sales of $39,600,000. United States sales have been $5,800,000.

During the first half of this year sales to the Soviet Union and the Communist countries totaled $13,244,000. This represented 20 percent of total exports. The Soviet Union is now outbidding Uruguay's traditional wool buyers, the United States, Britain and Western Europe for good lots. This year's wool clip is estimated at 78,000 tons which is 15 percent below average.

Chemicals

Bichromates—Price patterns, in effect for some time, continued the same last week, sources reported. Stocks were said to be sufficient, and trading could only be termed as spotty.

Hydrogen Peroxide—Current and prospective demands were reportedly well taken care of. Price levels remained unchanged as they have for some time, and are expected to stay the same for the balance of the year. Demand was light.

Sodium Hydrosulfite — The item moved in steady volume against contract and on spot purchases last week. Prompt and future needs were well covered by sufficient stocks. Buying continued to be limited to immediate delivery and to operate on minimum inventories. Prices maintained the same level.

Sulfonated Oils—Movement in this market was said to be moderate with prices holding the same levels, stocks being ample, and demand being somewhat limited. Sulfonated oils have been influenced by the increasing competition coming from the compounded chemical process products which are designed to do the same job.

Sizing Materials

Albumin, Egg—Prices of the material were unchanged last week. Flake was listed at $1.09 to $1.11 per pound, and powder was ranged from $1.13 to $1.15. Technical grade material maintained a listing of $1.08 to $1.10 per pound. Stocks were said to be adequate, and trading was light and spottty.

Corn Starch—This market was unchanged with demand limited to completion of prompt needs, and prices of all grades were steady. Pearl was priced at $7.38 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis; and powder at $7.50, same basis. Less carlot prices continued to be 15c. higher.

Visible corn supply declined 2,119,000 bushels to 85,132,000 bushels for the week ended December 19. This compared with 89,028,000 bushels for the corresponding week one year ago, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Yolk—Producers said that the material was moving along steadily last week. The temporary burden put on fresh eggs when purchases were made by the Spanish government and our National School Lunch Program appeared to have eased, and the market was quiet.

Potato Starch—Nominal prices were still in existence for the material last week. Supplies in both the East and the West of this country were reported to be sufficient, and it appeared that both areas were trying to push their material. However, with the short week caused by the holiday, this market was quiet and fairly inactive. Maine potato starch was listed at 6c. per pound, bags, carlots, works while Idaho potato starch held a price of .058c. per pound, name basis.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 27, 1957
100.84	100.84	100.84	103.11

For Current Prices see page 9

Sago Flour—The market was quiet and steady last week. Two weeks ago it appeared that there was a firmer undertone as a result of demand from Europe. Shipment levels were held at 5¼c. per pound, carlots, ex dock, prompt and future delivery. Raw flour was listed at 7¼c. to 7½c. per pound; exwarehouse and refined materials were the same at 9c. to 9½c., same basis.

Tapioca Flour—Spot listings of both Brazilian and Siamese flour were unchanged last week. Two weeks ago, however, shipping prices were said to have firmed with Siamese shipping prices quoted at $6.10 and Brazilian at $5.85.

Tanning Materials

Leather production in October showed moderate gains over the month of September in all areas, according to the preliminary estimates issued by the Tanners Council. Output of cattle hide and kip sides leathers in October amounted to 2,521,000 hides and kips compared with 2,020,000 in September; calf and whole kip skins, 699,000 compared with 600,000 in September; goat and kid skins, 1,823,000 compared with 1,499,000; and sheep and lamb skins, 2,472,000 against 2,243,000.

Production of cattle hide and leather kip sides leathers totaled 19,591,000 during the first 10 months of 1958; calf and whole kip skins, 6,698,000 for the first 10 months of this year; goat and kid skins, 16,662,000; and sheep and lamb skins, 21,024 for the same period.

Chestnut Extract—The material continued to move in moderate volume. Demand for the extract was moderate as well and restricted to prompt needs. Prices were held at previous levels.

Cutch—Quiet was the word used to describe this market last week and in the weeks preceding. Shipment offers were still only dribbling in in small amounts, and prices retained the same levels.

Mangrove Bark—All prices of the bark were unchanged. African bark was quoted at a reading of $67 to $68 per ton, ex dock. Columbian and Ecuadorian mangrove bark were maintained at $50 and $47 per ton, ex dock, in that order. Purchasing was definitely on the light side.

Myrobalans—Trading in this was on a hand to mouth basis last week. Thus buying interest in the material has been light. Ex dock prices were ranged from $50 to $51 per ton on J-1's genuine and from $65 to $66 per ton on crushed material. Bombay myrobalans were the same at a range of $44 to $45 per ton.

Quebracho Extract—As far as the tanning trade was concerned, buying interest was slight. Only occasional odd lots of the material were being traded. Prices of all grades of quebracho were the same.

Wattle — Replacements were quotably unchanged. Buying interest continued spotty and restricted to nearby shipment. Fair average was quoted at $68 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment and merchantable, $64, same basis. Extract was unchanged. African 60 percent was held at 8.275c. per pound, and South African at 8.4c., carlots, exdock, prompt shipment.

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Coatings Materials

The holiday season finally caught up with coatings markets last week, squeezing output and sales volume down to a trickle. The sustained heavy volume of early December, quite unusual for that period, caused observers to use the word "finally" in alluding to the market's seasonal breather. Indeed it had seemed as if the economy, shaking itself out of recession-induced lethargy, had determined to make up for lost time even at the cost of incursions into the precincts of holiday time and the inventory count.

But while markets were taking this opportunity to cool off, word came from NPVLA headquarters in Washington to the effect that paint, varnish and lacquer sales for October, which were reported here last week without comment, had established a new record. Total volume reached $140.6 million as against the prior October's $134.411 million. As previously, the gain took place entirely in the trade sales column. Overall gain amounted to 4.6 percent, reflecting a jump of 11.7 percent in trade sales and a decline of 5.3 percent in industrial outlets.

The synthetic resins market was featured this quarter by a brisk sales pace and steady to fractionally higher prices. While vinyls shared in the high demand level, price trend for some grades was downward due in part to production economies but also attributable to competition. Last week a major manufacturer reduced its price for polyvinyl acetate emulsions by 2 cents per pound to 16 cents in tankcars, delivered East of the Rockies. This followed another producer's posting a week earlier of lower prices for polyvinyl chloride resins.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 27, 1957
103.09	103.09	103.09	101.29

For Current Prices see page 9

Prime Pigments

Antimony Oxide—About this time last year, low priced imports drove the price of antimony oxide a few cents downward. The market's performance since then has been consistently steady. Business volume, government reports indicate, suffered in the paint field at the hands of titanium dioxide, but in other outlets, it either held its own or moved upward. Overall, not a bad year, said one trade source.

Cadmium Colors—Beefed-up industrial output all along the line was reflected during the fourth quarter by this group of colors. Perhaps not a record-smashing year but certainly one of the better ones, was the way competent observers described this year's market.

Quotations, hacked deep during previous years to reflect the many sharp declines in selenium metal, moved in a more stable trend. Stocks were amply available to meet all needs, in contrast to the allocation pattern that prevailed during the period when selenium was a scarce, high-priced item.

Lead Pigments—This market finally slowed down for the holiday last week. But all signs pointed to a brisk revival come the first working day of January. Stocks and prices held unchanged from prior levels.

Synthetic Resins

As the year draws to a close, the synthetic resins market reveals exceptionally good business volume with just enough price declines to indicate some mildly soft spots. Last week a major factor in the field reduced its quotation of polyvinyl acetate emulsion by 2c. per pound, making it 16c. per pound, tankcars, East of the Rockies. This followed another producer's posting, a week earlier, of lower prices for polyvinyl chloride resins. The PVA reduction was matched for homopolymer grades by the rest of the industry, but for copolymers, competitors restricted the trimming to 1½c. per pound.

Price weakness appears, however, to be confined to the vinyl group. Although alkyds are believed to be chronically in heavy supply, price trend in that group turned upward on December 1, with numerous fractional advances posted as against only a couple of reductions. Maleics and modified linseed oil resins also were higher on that date.

Good business volume in the resins field is credited by most observers to the improved tone of automobile sales and output. These observers have not, in their enthusiasm for the automobile market, overlooked the sterling performance of the retail paint trade whose members, backed up by record-breaking sales levels culminating in a spectacular October leap, scoffed at recession talk all year long. Rather, this view merely emphasized the fact that sales to the paint trade could hardly be sufficient to keep a gigantic market like synthetic resins in good tone during the dark days of the first quarter when the automobile toppled as the first and most serious casualty of the economic downturn. Rounding now this steep upturn and poised within inches of 1959, the automobile, with four headlights blazing, is leading the way toward the fabulous sixties.

Lacquer Materials

A reference to stability in DOP can, in view of the tempestuous history of that market, be intended only in a comparative sense, observers said last week. During the year now ending no price decline was posted, and shading, though omnipresent as ever, was a bit less serious and perhaps more consistent than in previous years. A trend toward real stability in this market, said one source, can only be welcomed as a boon to the consumer, who likes to know on a long term basis the price he will have to pay and prefers dealing with a limited number of suppliers, and to the producer, who must keep a weather eye cocked on margins and what that means to stockholder earnings.

If lower-priced phthalic anhydride led to an overall trimming in phthalates, would that contribute to price stability? No, say seasoned observers. Such a situation would merely move the whole battleground a few notches lower on the price pyramid, with list and shaded prices going down by the same amount. These observers were seasoned by watching the price of DOP fall during earlier years without any diminution of shading.

While such speculation was rife last week during the idle hours of the pre-holiday lull, there was no news of a substantive nature. Price lists, it appeared, would cross into the new year unrevised, and stocks, having been pared down for the year-end inventory count, were set to start the quarter in nice balance. The phthalic anhydride situation, said one source, is just where we left it a week earlier. The long-awaited trimming there, he added, might very well be held up for another three or four months. There's many a slip between the drafting board and the steel drum, he concluded.

Fillers and Inerts

Asbestos—Demand improved in November for domestic as well as export accounts, according to sources in the trade. Seasonal needs for construction materials and brake lining brought domestic sales higher, while the improved export volume was attributable to heavy bookings in advance of the closure of navigation.

Textiles, depressed all year long, showed signs of recovery during the month, but what recovery there was fell far short of wiping out the industry's oversupply. Reports on asbestos paper painted a similar picture, with the difference that further improvement appeared to be in store for that material.

The brake lining market was said to be still running five to ten percent ahead of last year's volume with prices seasonally firm. Settlement of the auto strikes, bringing in its wake stepped-up output, has created brisk demand for new equipment. Replacement volume, being linked by direct ratio to the total number of cars on the road, increases predictably each year.

While the construction industry may encounter ups and downs in the short run, its overall trend is likewise steadily

Coatings Materials

upward, following the crescendo in population growth and the fortissimo turbulence of "America on the Move." The first of these themes is underlined in a current campaign of the Advertising Council. On placards and bill boards the council reports that everyday 11,000 babies are born in America and that this means "new jobs, new opportunities, new business." Together with this announcement appears a photograph of a larger-than-life infant whose abstract gaze conveys the grandness of the theme.

The burgeoning crop of babies certainly demands more housing, expansion of industry to supply its needs, and finally the creation of new jobs. This is where the construction industry enters the picture, followed by asbestos cement products, roofing, siding and other fire-proof building materials. For this group, reports from the trade indicate, the fourth quarter approached boom proportions with strong hints that the final sales tabulation will show that it surpassed the comparable period of last year.

The insulation market, however, is slow.

Miscellaneous

Casein—The casein market was subject this year to two over-riding influences which tended to cancel each other out. On the one hand prices held stable at a low range in the neighborhood of 19c. per pound. To regular consumers this was a welcome change from the gyrations of prior years when it was not unusual to see prices starting out at a favorable level and soaring as high as 35c. per pound. On the other hand, welcome as this was, some buyers preferred to switch to a newly-introduced economy grade of soya protein, priced stabley at a level where it challenged imported Argentine material. Thus buyers found themselves coaxed in both directions, with the result that overall casein volume tended to hold its own.

Driers—Numerous price advances at the start of the current year were followed by a stable trend that endured to the final gun. Business volume, reflecting the phenomenal pace of retail paint sales, held its own throughout. Supply was and is in

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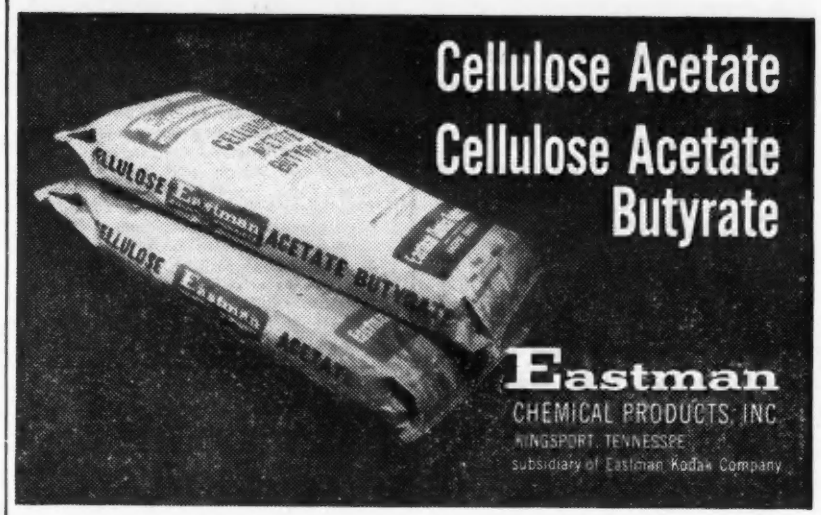

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Coatings Materials

good balance, trade sources reported last week.

Naval Stores

Pine Gum—For the week ended December 13 the average price per standard barrel of commercial crude pine gum was reported at $23.30 as compared with $23.22 the previous week and $21.97 a year ago. The volume of gum delivered to plants amounted to 12,400 barrels, as against the prior week's 14,900 and 12,000 a year earlier. Content per barrel averaged 8.03 gallons of turpentine and 297.3 pounds of rosin. Gum grading percentages ranged as follows: WW, 0; WG, 2; N, 29; M, 49; and K and below, 20.

Rosin, Gum
(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Dec. 19	Mon. Dec. 22	Tues. Dec. 23	Wed. Dec. 24	Thurs. Dec. 25[1]
Drums—					
K	$8.30	...	...	...	...
M	8.28‡	...	$8.20	...	...
N	8.30	...	8.35	...	...
WG	...	$8.60	...	$8.52	...
WW	...	9.20	8.96‡	...	...
Bags—					
K	...	8.00[3]	...	...	...
N	8.18	...	...	...	...
WG	...	8.30	...	...	...
WW	...	...	...	9.10	...

Tankcars (for week ended December 25). M or better, $7.60.

Sales, USDA
716* 731* 380* 541* ...

New York
(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
WW, $10.40; WG, $9.85; N, $9.60; K-M, $9.75.

Turpentine, Gum
(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	...	.5275	...	...	...
Sales	...	6,000¶	...	...	...

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63c., l.c.l. 82c.

* Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. ‡ Average price.
[1] Market closed for holiday.
[3] K or better.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

—*Continued from page 39*

at $232.50 per ton, c.i.f. prompt shipment. Offerings continued limited.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Trading was quiet. Prices were without change and fairly steady. Yellow grease ranged from 7⅛c. to 7¼c. per pound, tankcars delivered, as to acid. Choice white was nominal at 8⅛c. to 8¼c., same basis.

Lard—Market was inactive. Cash lard was unchanged at 10¼c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Fall pig crop for 1958 was estimated at 42,470,000 head, an increase of 17 percent, according to the Department of Agriculture. Farmers plan to produce 13 percent more hogs during the 1959 Spring season than 1958.

Tallow—Business was limited and light sales in bleachable fancy were reported at 7⅞c. per pound, tankcars, delivered for soapers account. Prime was quoted at 7⅝c. to 7¾c.; special, 7¼c. to 7⅜c. and No. 1, 7⅛c. to 7¼c. same basis. Edible tallow was quiet and nominal at 9½c. tankcars, same basis. Export interest was at a standstill. Guaranteed fancy was unchanged at 9¼c., drums, f.a.s. and 8.35c., bulk.

Fish Oils

Cod—Offers for shipment were quoted at 8¼c. per pound, drums, exdock, New York, prompt. Trading was inactive, reflecting the usual quiet holiday season. Stocks on spot were unchanged around 9½c. per pound, drums.

Menhaden—Crude was quiet and nominal in the absence of interest from Europe which created an easier tone in the market. Fishing operations have ceased off the Carolina coast and fair amount of oil was available. Tankcars were nominal at 7⅞c. per pound, works, with intimations that firm bids could have shaded quotations. Refined oil was quiet and well held. Light pressed was unchanged at 10½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Cake and Meal

Linseed Meal—Strong tone persisted in spite of slightly increased offerings.

Minneapolis.—Spectacular strength persisted in this market early but moderate easing developed on slight increase of crusher offerings for nearby. Prices were $2.50 a ton higher. Re-sale transactions were accomplished as high as $77.50, but supplies were still far from plentiful. Withdrawals against old contracts were at peak level, shipping schedules well filled. Extracted linseed meal, 34 percent, was priced at $74.50 a ton, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, for nearby delivery. Old process expeller meal, 33 percent was up $3 a ton for March delivery at $70 a ton, none offered earlier.

Shipments of linseed meal in pounds were as follows:

	1958-59	1957-58
Past week	17,340,000	13,080,000
Since Sept. 1	229,400,000	229,200,000

Soybean Meal—Demand was slower in this market, due in part to holiday atmosphere, but supplies were scarce with a sizable portion of January production already sold. As a result prices were firm in the face of reduced buying. There was resistance to current high levels and buyers watched for price break which failed to materialize. Weak oil market and continuation of excellent feed business were bolstering factors in meal. Sharp increase in chick placements was pointed out as a principal reason to expect continuation of heavy feed mill operations. Soybean meal, 44 percent, was offered at $63 to $64 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur, for December and first week of January delivery; last half January was offered at $60.50.

Waxes, Vegetable

Higher cost of fatty grades for shipment from Brazil was reflected locally in an advance of 2c. per pound for crude and refined grades of No. 3 Ceara and Parnahyba. Yellows also were firmer and raised at least 1c. per pound for spot stocks. Chalky and No. 2 North country also were advanced 2c. per pound. Consuming demand was fair for immediate delivery and moderate sales were reported before the higher prices became effective. No. 3 Ceara crude was quoted at 73c. to 75c. per pound and refined 90c. to 92c., spot as to quantity. Parnahyba crude was 2c. per pound more, while refined was the same as Ceara. Candelilla was unchanged and firm. Shipments were not available until late January. Beeswax was quiet and unchanged.

Tung Nut Crop Soars; Oil Supply Also Plentiful

Tung oil production from the 1958 crop of tung nuts is estimated at approximately 41.5 million pounds if yields equal those of last year. According to final estimates of the Department of Agriculture, this year's crop of tung nuts reached a record high of 134,600 tons, or 63 percent above last year and 93 percent above average.

With the estimated carryover of tung oil from last year's crop of 27.2 million pounds at the beginning of the crop year on November 1, plus prospective imports of 26 million pounds under the tung oil import quota still in effect, total supply of tung oil for the new crop year will reach to about 95.7 million pounds, or an approximate two-year supply.

The department said that the production of tung nuts was sharply above both last year and above average. In Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. Mills reported no receipts from Georgia, where production has been declining in recent years.

On the basis of data as of December 1, the department placed the average value of the 1958 tung nuts at $53.80 per ton, or $7,233,000 for the entire crop. This compares with $52.30 per ton last year, or a total value of $4,321,000 for the entire crop. Prices averaged $51 a ton in Mississippi and Louisiana, and $55 a ton in Georgia and Alabama and $60 a ton in Florida.

Cyanamid Now Offering A New Polyester Resin

"Laminac 4104" polyester resin is available now from American Cyanamid Company, New York, for the fabrication of glass-fiber reinforced parts for service at temperatures up to 400°F.

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Dow Promotes Products Mgr.

Lawrence R. Boutchard has been promoted to product manager in charge of dry cleaning solvents sales by Dow Chemical Company. He succeeds Carl C. Castle, recently named product manager to handle the sale of phenol and phenolic resin raw materials for the Midland, Mich., firm. Mr. Boutchard joined Dow in 1954.

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3—30" dia. Stainless Steel Micronizers complete with Hoppers, Conveyors, etc.

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1—Vulcan 8' x 125' Rotary Kiln, ¾" shell riveted, 2 tires.
1—Vulcan 8' x 50' Rotary Kiln, ⅞" shell welded, 2 tires.
2—Rennenberg 6' x 60' Rotary Kilns, ⅝" shell riveted.
1—Traylor 5' x 50' Rotary Dryer, 7/16" shell welded, 2 tires.
1—Proctor & Schwartz 8' wide x 60' long Conveyor Dryer, Stainless Steel Belt.

RUBBER LINED TANKS

4—3400 gal. 8' x 8' with Nettco Turbo Agitators, 15 HP motors.
1—4000 gal. 10' x 7'6" with Nettco Turbo Agitator, 10 HP motor.
1—4500 gal. 9' x 9' with Nettco Turbo Agitator, 3 HP motor.
1—5000 gal. 9' x 10' with Nettco Turbo Agitator, 15 HP motor.
5—8500 gal. Vertical Storage, 8'6" x 16' x 8' cone.
1—10,500 gal. Horizontal Storage, 10' x 18'.
1—13,000 gal. Horizontal Storage 8' x 35'.

STEEL TANKS

4—2000 gal. 7' x 7' with Nettco Turbo Agitators, 10 HP motors.
1—3000 gal. 8' x 8' with patterson Turbo Agitator, 10 HP motor.
1—5200 gal. 10' x 9' with Patterson Turbo Agitator, 10 HP motor.
15—Storage Tanks: 3800; 6000; 9000; 10,000; 15,000; 47,000 gals.

OTHER ITEMS

3—Worthington, I.R. Compressors: 1000, 500 & 365 cfm, 30 psi.
4—Worthington, I.R. Vacuum pumps, 1000 and 500 cfm.
11—Steel Buildings 20' to 80' trusses.
2—Shepard Niles 20 ton Overhead Cranes.
7—Dorr Thickeners; and 16' dia. with Tanks.
1—Bemus 50# Bag Packer with Sewing Machine, Conveyor and Flattener.
125—LaBour, Durco, Worthite, Duriron and Stainless Steel Centrifugal Pumps 2" to 6" with motors.

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YEAR END SPECIALS

5—Baker Perkins #15 JIM2, 100 gal. jacketed, sigma blades, 20 HP motors.

1—Baker Perkins #16TRM, 150 gal., jacketed, sigma blades, Vacuum, 60 HP motor.

4—Thropp 20" x 22" x 60" Two Roll Mills, 125 HP motors.

1—4000 gal. 347 S.S. jacketed Reactor, 8' x 8'8", 150# internal.

2—1500 gal. Pfaudler, glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors.

1—550 sq. ft. Buflovak, monel, single effect Evaporator.

1—250 sq. ft. Buflovak, 304 S.S. forced circulation Evaporator.

1—12,000 gal. horizontal, steel Pressure Tank, 7'6" x 36', 200 psi.

2—Sharples PY14, PN14, Super-D-Canters, 316 S.S.

1—Sharples C20 Super-D-Hydrator, 316 S.S., XP construction.

1—Sharples H2 Nozzlejector, 15 HP, 304 S.S.

1—Bird 18" x 28", 316 S.S., Solid Bowl, Continuous Centrifuge.

2—Sparkler 33S28 Filters, 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.

1—Niagara 36H110 horizontal Filter, 110 sq. ft., 304 S.S.

2—Link Belt; 7'5" x 25' Monel, 6'4" x 24' 316 S.S., Roto Louvre Dryers.

1—Traylor 30" x 18' Stainless Steel Hot Air Rotary Dryer.

1—Buflovak 48" x 40" Nickel Single Drum Flaker.

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JUST PURCHASED

1—Denver 4' x 10' Ball Mill, 60 HP, spare gears.
3—Pfaudler 750 gal. Glass Lined Reactors, Excellent Condition.
1—1400 gal. Horiz. Tank, T316 SS, ASME 175#.
1—Buflovak 32" x 52" Double Drum Dryer, dairy type—atm.
1—1200 gal. Steel Vacuum Still, 5' dia. x 8' long, dished heads.
1—500 gal. Jacketed Still, T347 SS, Vacuum.
1—350 gal. horiz. jktd. Receiver, T347 SS, 50# WP.
1—Pfaudler 47 sq. ft. Glass-Lined Condenser.

LIQUIDATING

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24—200 gal. Baker Perkins jkt. sigma-blade mixers, #17-VII.
7—B-P Barattes, Jktd., 52" dia. x 39" long.
12—French Jktd. Rayon Mixers, 5'L x 3'W x 4' deep, double shaft.
9—30" Sperry P.&F. filter presses, C.I., 17 chambers, closed delivery.
2—Nash H-5 and L-4 Hytor Vacuum Pumps.
7—Steel Shell & Tube Heat Exchangers—440 & 1400 sq. ft.
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1400 gal. T316 SS, ASME 175#, jkt. & agit.
1800 gal. steel, 180# Jkt. agit.
1500 gal. steel, ASME 600# WP, 150# Jkt., Agit.
750 gal. steel, Jkt. & agit.
750 GAL. T304 SS, ASME 30# WP, 30# JKT., 10 HP XP AGIT.
750 gal. Pfaudler, glass, jkt. agit.
465 gal. T304 ELC SS, 175# WP, 165# Jkt.
450 gal. T347 SS, agit., 15# Jkt.
150 gal. Pfaudler, glass, jkt. agit.
125 gal. T316 SS, Jkt., agit.
100 gal. SS, ASME vac. int., 75# Jkt., UNUSED.
100 gal. G/L, vac. int., 75# Jkt.,
30 gal. G/L, vac. int., 75# Jkt.,

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8' x 9' x 100', 2-tire.
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6' x 50', steam tube.
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3,000 gal., vert., 14 ga., UNUSED.
2,000 gal., vert., T316 SS, ¼".
1,750 gal., vert., 3/16", (hoppers).
1600 gal., T316, ASME 175#.
500 gal., T347, jkt., vacuum.
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HAMMERMILL, Penna, Crusher #C-3-30, 60 HP, "Trojan."
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ROLLER MILL, Raymond #3036.
ROLLER MILL, Raymond #15, 6-roll, low-side, 200 HP.
PULVERIZER, Babcock & Wilcox, #32E, 75 HP.
GYRATORY CRUSHER, Kennedy #49-S, 100 HP.

CENTRIFUGALS, Continuous

SHARPLES C-20, SUPER-D-HY-DRATOR, T316 SS.
SHARPLES #PN-14 Super-D-Canters, T316 SS.
Sharples #AS-16, SS, 1953.
Sharpies #18-V, Tinned steel.
BIRD 32" x 50", T316 SS.
Bird 18" x 28", T304 SS.
Bird 24" x 38", Monel, horiz.
Bird 24" x 24", Monel.

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1—Sharples PY-14 Continuous Super-D-Canter, S.S.
2—Mikro & Raymond S. S. Lab Pulverizers.
1—Moyno 2" type 316 S.S. pump.
1—Stokes 43B, S.S. Granulator.
1—Simpson Muller 18", M.D.
1—Fletcher 30" S.S. Centrifugal.
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1—Traylor rotary dryer, 4' x 40'.
4—Stokes jacketed steel rotary vacuum dryers, 3' x 15'.

1—Stokes SS jacketed rotary vacuum dryer, 3' x 15'.

1—Stokes SS jacketed rotary vacuum dryer, 2' x 6'.

1—Louisville SS rotary driver, 30" x 28'.

1—Simpson 18" Muller.

1—Baker Perkins #16TRM, 150 gal. double arm sigma blade mixer.

1—Simpson #O intensive mixer.

10—Baker Perkins, 100 gal. double arm jacketed sigma blade mixer.

1—Steel and Alloy Tank Co. 3000 gal. type 316 SS jacketed reactor, complete with agitator and Philadelphia gear drive motor.

1—Readco, 25 gal. SS, jacketed, vacuum, double arm sigma blade mixer.

1—Leader SS 51 cu. ft. horizontal ribbon blender.

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1—Tolhurst suspended type centrifuge with 26" perforated basket.

1—Bird 32" x 50" type 316 SS solid bowl continuous centrifuge.

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Pennsalt Names Manager

J. Gordon Logue has joined Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, Philadelphia, as manager of industrial relations. Previous to joining Pennsalt he was an attorney specializing in labor matters.

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Indian Chemical Men Advance Their Industry

—Continued from page 7

are industrial acids, alkalis, and fertilizers. According to the BDSA report, considerable progress has been made in the past decade in building up the heavy chemical branch, especially the alkali section. Yet, even here, the exchange restrictions have taken their toll. India continues to depend on imported sulfur for its sulfuric acid plants. But because of the exchange difficulties, imports of sulfur dropped steeply, from 83,247 tons in 1956 to 9,210 tons in 1957.

Sulfuric Acid Status

Production of sulfuric acid, however doesn't appear to show signs of raw material starvation. According to the BDSA report, sulfuric acid output increased to 196,062 tons last year from 1956's 165,-215 production tally.

Output of soda ash was 91,925 tons, almost 7,700 tons more than in 1956 but far below estimated requirements of 175,-000 tons; 82,461 tons were imported.

Output of caustic soda increased more than 3,000 tons in 1957 to 32,418 tons. Demand was estimated at 120,000 tons and 65,581 were imported. As in the case of soda ash, efforts are being made to expand production. An increased market for chlorine has made possible expansions already completed and those planned.

Production of liquid chlorine increased from 15,076 tons in 1956 to 15,693 tons in 1957, about 78 percert of total capacity. Byproduct chlorine from caustic soda production—previously considered a serious problem—is now being used in quantity by the textile, paper and insecticide industries.

Phosphate Output Jumps

The BDSA says that in the fertilizer field, production of phosphate materials rose 74 percent from that in 1956 to 141,-678 tons. This figure still falls far short of India's estimated requirements of 300,-000 tons. Production of ammonium sulfate declined slightly in 1957, from 388,-990 tons in 1956 to 379,654 tons last year.

Very heavy construction of production facilities appears to be underway in the fertilizer field.

Cokeoven byproducts appear to be doing well with production up in all items except light creosote oil, refined naphthalene and roadtar. Here also, heavy construction is underway or being planned.

Pharmaceuticals and drugs made good headway last year. Output of penicillin, the BDSA report says, increased from 14.09 million mega units in 1956 to 23.5 million units in 1957. Production of isonicotinic acid hydrazide totaled 29,577 pounds in 1957, more than three times 1956 production. In the case of para-aminosalicylic acid and its salts, the increase was more than ten times. Production of antidysentary drugs more than doubled; output of drugs of vegetable origin also increased substantially.

India as an import market for chemicals is growing rapidly, the BDSA survey reports. It is estimated that production supplies from 40 to 45 percent of the nation's needs; the balance must be imported, a situation which is expected to continue for eight to ten years.

As to the future, the BDSA report says that the shortage of capital investment presents the most serious obstacle to expansion. Also standing in the way of the Indian chemical industry are problems in transportation and raw materials.

AP&CC's '59 View

—Continued from page 3

been described as passing through a period of oversupply.

American Potash believes, says Mr. Colefax, "that a reliable souce of supply offers considerable encouragement for the development of significant new uses."

Some possible large-scale uses currently under study include lithium compounds in aluminum and magnesium alloys.

American Potash lays claim to being the nation's largest producer of lithium carbonate, at its Trona, Calif., plant, and is a major producer of lithium hydroxide at the San Antonio, Tex., plant of its subsidiary, American Lithium Chemicals, Inc.

The carbonate goes mainly into ceramic glazes and porcelain enamels. The hydroxide is purchased by the Atomic Energy Commission and commercial users.

American Potash repurchases from the AEC lithium hydroxide depleted in isotope-6 for sale to industry, with grease manufacturing providing the major market.

Boron and Thorium

The company also looks to boron chemicals, thorium, yttrium and rare earths as sales producers. American Potash describes itself as the second larger producer of boron chemicals in the world.

As for thorium, Mr. Colefax reports that there has been a substantial increase in recent years in the use of thorium in alloys with magnesium, while a potential outlet is its possible use in atomic breeder-type reactors.

Mr. Colefax feels that the rare earths, too, may find application in the atomic energy field as poisons in control rods, as well as in glass manufacturing and other production processes.

Fish Oil Operation

—Continued from page 7

alkyd resins, vehicles and processed oils.

The integrated set-up makes the operation the only one in the industry to control research, catching, processing, refining and marketing in a single enterprise, according to Mr. Haynie.

All oil products, including those processed for many years by Menhaden Fish Products Company, will be marketed under the Haynie label. Actually, says Mr. Haynie, the parent concern has been the primary supplier of crude oil to the Baltimore firm for some time.

The Wildwood research center is well-known in the industry and gained recognition two years ago for its development of a new anti-oxidant process.

Allen W. Haynie, long-time president of Menhaden Fish Products Company, and an officer and director of the parent concern, retains his position as head of the oil refining division. John Dempster, former administrative director of the firm, becomes sales manager for vehicles and oils.

Reg Rollins will continue in his capacity of technical representative. Robert DeSesa, former firm researcher, now heads all research at the Baltimore plant.

Dr. Thomas L. Meade remains as vice-president and director of research for Haynie Productts, Inc., and Edward T. Casey, as vice-president and general sales manager of the firm.

Vitro Elects Director

Harper Woodward, associate of Laurance S. Rockefeller, has been elected to the board of directors of Vitro Corporat'on of America, New York. He replaces Mr. Rockefeller, who has resigned. Mr. Woodward will represent the Rockefeller interests on the Vitro board.

New Year Outlook Is Very Good to Chemical Men

—Continued from page 4

pand. We are planning both to enlarge and diversify chemical foreign operations during 1959. Our completely integrated methanol plant in Brazil, under construction for two years, is ready to go on stream. Another chemical plant in South America is under construction."

US INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS COMPANY, New York, a division of National Distillers & Chemical Corporation—The chemicals division is looking to profits of $27 million before taxes next year, up from an estimated $17 million in 1958. Most of the profit increase is expected to come from the new isosebacic acid plant at Tuscola, Ill. The company hopes to turn this year's start-up expenses of $2.5 million into a profit of around $1 million next year.

SHERWIN - WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio—"There can be little doubt now that business generally again is on the way up. It may take a while for the entire economy to get back into high gear, but we can look forward with confidence to increasing business activity throughout 1959 . . . We are further backing our confidence in the future with a plant expansion and improvement program involving expenditure of several million dollars during 1959 . . . Judging from practical experience, 1959 can be expected to be a year of further economic progress. Not so spectacular, perhaps, as some we have known in this decade, but certainly a year of sound growth and development."

AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY, New York—The company sees benefit to its earnings picture as a result of improvement in the activities of the industries it supplies.

GLIDDEN COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio—Current business is reported to be very good, leading the company to make this statement regarding the future: "We look for a much improved performance in fiscal 1959 over fiscal 1958."

VICK CHEMICAL COMPANY, New York—Next year will be the most prosperous the US economy has ever known. The long-term outlook is also one for optism, says the concern.

CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY, Houston, Tex.—Looking forward to 1959, the company sees reasons for "guarded optimism" about the industry's prospects. Aided by continuing improvement in general business conditions, domestic petroleum demand is expected to increase 4 to 5 percent over the 1958 level. A demand increase of 4 percent to 5 percent, combined with cessation of inventory liquidation and adequate restraints on imports, should permit domestic crude oil production to increase about 7 percent.

AMERICAN VISCOSE CORPORATION, Philadelphia—Expects the improved level of operation which began this fall to carry through into next year.

STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY, New York—The opening of new plants and rapid growth of sales of agricultural chemicals is expected to help the company's earnings position next year.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD—Continuation of the moderate upward trend in business has been forecast throughout 1959 by a panel of fifteen nationally-known economists, taking part in the conference board's latest Economic Forum. Among them were Ira T. Ellis, economist for E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., and Bradford B. Smith, economist for United States Steel Corporation.

AMERICAN IRON & STEEL INSTITUTE — The uptrend in iron and steel production will continue during 1959. The new year's output of ingots and steel for castings will be 100 to 110 million net tons of ingots and steel for castings, barring unforeseen interruptions, compared with about 85 million tons during 1958 and 117 million tons in the record year 1955.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS ASSOCIATION—Industry leaders are looking to a number of industries to generate an even larger demand for chemical products—paints and finishes, tires, upholstery, special metals and plastics. Many look to better things in the automobile industry, fuels and propellants, the textile market, and bigger deliveries to customers in petroleum refining, pulp and paper, plastics molding, protective coatings, appliance and construction industries and detergent markets.

Chemical Sky Looks Cloudless to BDSA

—Continued from page 3

steel production and growing use per ton of steel.

CHLORINE—Output is expected to soar above 1958's because of increased demands for vinyl plastics and pesticides.

CHEMICAL FUELS—Continued increases in demand for these fuels and oxidizers are expected, with growing emphasis on missiles and space programs.

STYRENE, ETHYL ALCOHOL—Anticipated production of these large volume chemicals is expected to top the current year, with exports also increasing.

SYNTHETIC RUBBER—Increased consumption and corresponding gains in production are expected in 1959. This anticipated activity is due to larger demands for tires for new vehicles, replacements for the large number of vehicles on the road, and the growth in industrial rubber products.

ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID—Output of aspirin is expected to top the previous peak, partially because of increased export markets.

PLASTIC MATERIALS—A rise is seen above 1958 levels.

AMMONIUM NITRATE—Output of fertilizer grade material is expected to increase, partly as a result of its growing use as an explosive.

COPPER SULFATE—Exports may decline substantially as a result of experiments being conducted on plantations in Central America by testing the use of orchard oil as a fungicide.

A somewhat disquieting note comes from BDSA on the foreign situation. The agency says an unfavorable factor, of growing importance, but now minor, is increased competition from abroad (including the USSR) for foreign markets. This, it adds, is due to expansion of foreign chemical facilities and the development of the European Common market.

Turning its thoughts to the metals field, BDSA has a few more things to say.

It points out that magnesium shipments are expected to continue increasing through 1959 as military usage in missile programs and lightweight items increases, and as consumption in civilian applications rises.

Aluminum shipments to consuming industries are expected to be up about 20 percent, and possibly more. Increased usage in building, and construction, automobiles, appliances and other consumer goods, machinery, equipment and other products is expected to bring about the rise.

Columbium, although used only for experimental purposes, may see an expansion in use in 1959 if commercial applications are developed.

Production of tantalum is expected to equal or slightly exceed the 1958 volume.

In the glass container industry it is thought that business will exceed 1958 by about 5 percent.

'Aramite' Dealt Blow

—Continued from page 3

William B. Deichmann, of the University of Miami School of Medicine. Other members were: Dr. Alvin J. Cox, jr., Stanford University School of Medicine; Dr. Kenneth P. DuBois, University of Chicago; Dr. Rubin W. Engel, Virginia Polytechnic Institute; Dr. Arnold R. Rich, Johns Hopkins Hospital.

"Aramite" was under review in 1955 on a similar committee set-up by the national academy and was the first controversial pesticide to use this appeals procedure provided for in the law in disputes between industry and the FDA. This was after the FDA had proposed the zero tolerance for the chemical when first offered by the manufacturer.

The expert committee at that time recommended a tolerance of one part per million, but added that additional toxicity data be obtained by the manufacturer at which time the whole question would be reviewed again. FDA agreed and products with residues of the chemical not exceeding one part per million have been marketed since then.

December 24 Is Cut-Off Date

The order, which went into effect last week, prohibits the introduction of it into any foods or feed product in interstate commerce containing any residue of the chemical after December 24.

The agency said that it does not plan to take any action against products already on the market which do not contain residues in excess of the previously permissible one part per million.

The usual thirty-day period is allowed for any interested party to protest the order and submit a written request for a public hearing.

In commenting for the company, Dr. Ebers called attention to the fact that Naugatuck Chemical has cooperated fully with FDA in obtaining toxicological test data on "Aramite."

The toxicity studies, he declared, cost over a half million dollars and are believed to be the most thorough ever made on an agricultural chemical.

Aerosol Cologne

—Continued from page 7

are deodorants, shaving creams and paints and lacquers.

Aerosol makers point proudly not only to the hike in aerosol colognes but the strong strides made in the overall sales of colognes. The manufacturers say that during the five-year period before the pressurized package made its debut, cologne sales rose by $9 million, but the increase during the five years since has been a whopping $15 million.

This has, to a great extent, been the aerosol story (though dismal failures have been recorded in attempts to market hand lotions, shampoos and creams in aerosols). Production of all aerosols in 1957 amounted to 390 million units, worth about $390 million at retail, and estimates of this year's output range from 400 to 500 million packages. Of the more than 100 different types of products introduced in pressure-packed containers since 1946, the six already named as topping the list account for 80 percent of today's volume.

Aerosols Impart Properties

A researcher speaking to a New York meeting of the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association notes that a key factor to the successful aerosol is that it contributes some new property to a cosmetic to warrant its growth in an aerosol package.

An industry expanding as swiftly as aerosols is constantly in need of new areas in which to grow, new areas in which to build. Aerosol producers are fully aware of this fact.

One facet of the growth picture was illumined by a researcher in the field who recently told a New York meeting of the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association that aerosols must contribute some new property to a cosmetic to warrant their growth in an aerosol package.

The researcher, Dr. D. H. Powers, of Warner Lambert Research Institute, Morris Plains, N.J., also noted that the use of nitrogen to propel acqueous cosmetic creams and lotions without foam is just opening up new market possbilities. In the light of this, he said that the gradual growth of aerosol colognes be studied for new growth factors.

ADM Making Amides

—Continued from page 3

bility and translucency of wet-waxed paper coatings; to improve adhesion of printing inks; to assist the wax phase of waterproofing and protective coatings emulsions to exhaust into textiles, masonry, metals and paper.

Amides also are used as mutual solvents for waxes and resins, viscosity modifiers and melting point improvers. They have application in the manufacture of plastics, pressure sensitive tapes, molded rubber products and as wire drawing lubricants.

Glidden Adds to Board

William P. Smith, a Washington, D.C., attorney, has been elected a director of Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio. This is the first time Glidden stockholders have elected an "outside" director to the company's twelve-man board in a number of years. All other directors have been re-elected.

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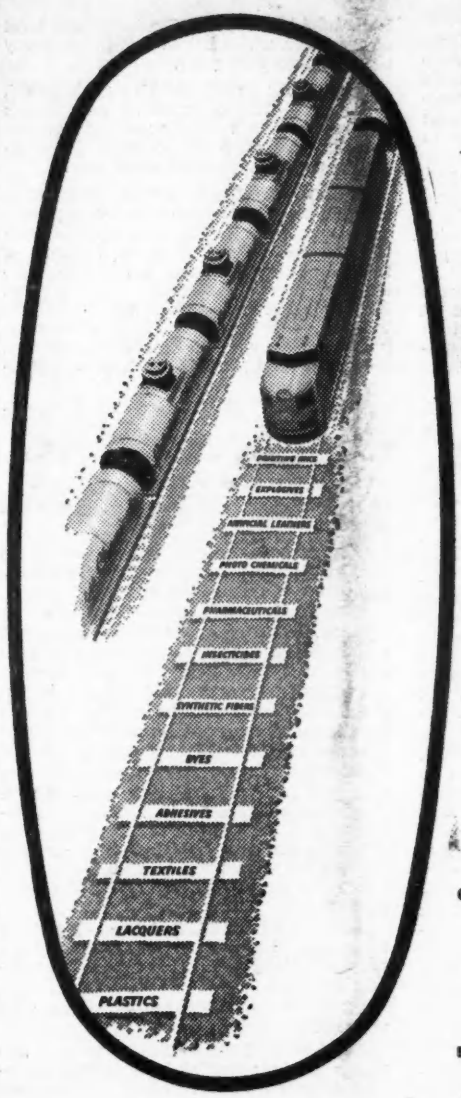

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